THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTION. POWDER IS CALVERT'S, Guaranteed to contain 15 % Calvert's No. 5 CARBOLIC, the strongest Disinfectant known. In 6d., 1s, and 1s., 6d. Tins (English rates). Cheaper in use than other Powders at lower rates, much less being needed. Will not clog pipes or drains. Avoid Worthless Imitations made with Tar Oils. F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,684—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 11, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS. THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE. THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c. COLOURED MAP OF INDIA. "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th May.
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4295	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5227	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4295	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7458	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4295	A. Symons	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B. I., proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON		3,578	600	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
LABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

CLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste thard's, and other Routes.
nection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria ary, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, NGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st May 1896

Colombo with the ss. DAPHNE to Madras
ticulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May,

ONE GENERALE ITALIANA
NITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
OMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

	28th May 1896
FLORIO	23rd June 1896

ces, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

S TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
in three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
option of going via Venice and Returning, and can Break their Journey at by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay by Local Lines.
Tickets to London on Application.
ONG, calling at Singapore, on the

re, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Zone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

OK AND SON,
ND ARMY AGENTS.

SSAGES PROMPTLY
NGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and Steamers, including non-Liners, CHARGE for COMMISSION.
given to the selection of berths engers.
ssued available from any Railway of the Globe.
LLING TICKETS issued, allowing places of interest.
K'S Tickets met and assisted at nd Cities.
llway employés, Family Parties
engaged and Tickets supplied o India.
ble at over 2,000 Hotels.
Military Officers, Governmen Europe via China and America
ived, forwarded and insured.
NSURANCE policies issued.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued l parts of the World.
change of the day.
TES, and Foreign money bought ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest nce does not fall below Rs. 1,000 of interest on application.
NSIONS collected and every ney Agency transacted. on application.
Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 14th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 16th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

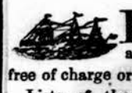
S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 12th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1903 tons, on or about 22nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th May, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May 1896.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
EERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 15th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.
One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.
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Several second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
Several HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE MADE and also made to Order.
Fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to

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TRADE MARK.

CRICKET KIT OF GUARANTEED BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

CRICKET BALLS, STUMPS, CRICKET BATS, NETS, BATTING GLOVES, LEG GUARDS GAUNTLETS, PADS, SCORING BOOKS, KIT BAGS.

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RS. 2 PER VOLUME.

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The Release.—By C. M. Yonger.
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The Cavaliers.—By S. R. Keitley.
The Way of Transgressors.—By E. Rentoul Esler.
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The Horse Man's Word.—By Neil Roy.
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The Red Cockade.—By Stanley Weyman.
The Sorceress of Satan.—By Marie Corelli.
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Winifred Mount.—By Richard Pryce.
Conan Doyle's, "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard.
For Love of Prue.—By Leslie Keith.
Eugene Vidocq.—By Dick Donovan.
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WE respectfully call the attention of residents in Bombay and Mofussil to this Department of our Business, which is well STOCKED with the Best and Freshest GOODS, imported every fortnight from the most reliable sources.
Our NEW PRICE LIST, Just Published, containing REDUCED PRICES, may be had on application.

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HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

MESSRS HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

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MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

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GENT'S INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.
FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR, GOOD VALUE.
6 FOR RS. 12.
OUT SIZES RS. 2 EXTRA.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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In Bombay with its Excellent Water supply it is comparatively an easy matter to ensure getting Wholesome Water for drinking purposes, but it should be carefully filtered. Outside this favoured city, and especially in up-country stations, the water has to be taken with a faith that is badly misplaced, the usual result being additions to the Health Officers' returns of diseases that are traceable to this source.—*WATER BEING THE GREATEST CARRIER OF INFECTING GERMS.*—The varieties of Filters are almost innumerable. Our own Filter *The Standard* which by later experiments we have made as simple and Perfect as possible, has the following excellent points, which will appeal to all those who know what a good filter should be—

FILTRATION NECESSARY.
WATER CARRIES GERMS.
THE STANDARD FILTER.

1. Medium easily changed.
2. Specially adapted for India.
3. No pressure required to work it,
4. Suspended impurities eliminated.
5. The Cheapest Filter in India.
6. Filtering Medium easily transportable.
7. No complicated directions.
8. Rapid Filtration.

PRICE: 1 gallon, Rs. 12; 2 gallons, Rs. 17-8.

REFILLS

of Filtering Medium complete in tins with full directions.
1 gallon, Re. 1-12, 2 gallon, Rs. 2-12.

KEMP & COMPANY., LD.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

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CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter).

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR,
ONE OF THE MANY TESTIMONIALS.

"Please send at once another Bottle of your PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR. The Bottle I had before has done my wife so much good already, although only half finished, that I feel confident the medicine is an Excellent Tonic. The combination of drugs appears to be exceptionally well chosen."

AN EXCELLENT TONIC.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.
In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. COMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CONGO," arrived from HULL via KARACHI, are hereby requested to present their Bills of LADING for our Countersignature, and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th May, 1896.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "RAS ROWA" has arrived from LONDON and Dischargos in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are present alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th May, 1896.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJAPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING OF THE RUTLAM-NAGDA SECTION OF THE RUTLAM-UJJAIN RAILWAY FOR COACHING TRAFFIC.

THE OPENING of the First Section of 26 miles of the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway for COACHING Traffic which as advertised for the 11th instant, has had to be unavoidably POSTPONED until further notice. The Section will, however, be opened for GOODS Traffic from the date already notified.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th May, 1896.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the CUSTOMS STANDING ORDERS, RULES and NOTIFICATIONS is available for purchase by the Public at the Office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Town Custom House. Price, Rupee one a Copy.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 7th May, 1896.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of "COPPER OLD" Tons 1-11-0 from the Bombay Arsenal.

II. Tender Forms can be obtained on any working day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., on payment at the rate of 2 annas per set of Forms.

III. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the Form of a Presidency Bank (Treasury) Receipt or Government Promissory Notes as earnest money at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the Stores to be purchased.

Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Bombay Arsenal, at 12 Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1896.

H. A. K. JENNINGS, CAPT., R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

GENT'S—

SILK UMBRELLAS,
PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.
BEST LONDON MAKE.

FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12	8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	,,	15	8
BEST TWILL SILK	,,	16	8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	,,	21	0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!!SPECIAL REGARD FOR!! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	,, 6-8 ,,	100
Vevey Courts	,, 6-0 ,,	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS.'

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	18 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc. supplied.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PROVISION, HARDWARE, LAMPS, FILTERS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned, the following goods, viz., water filters of sizes, tiffin baskets, table, wall, floor and hanging lamps, enamelled and tin ware, butter churns, icecream machines, candle shades, knife cleaners, lamp burners, globes, jugs, spring scales, brushes, tinned provisions, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 overstrung bijou cottage piano by Soundy, in good order.
1 18-stops mahogany organ with golden tongue by Daniel Beatty, Washington, suitable for drawing room.
A quantity of household furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, marble table, tea-poys, camp-table, meatsafe, &c.
3 sets superior brown leather single harness by Messrs. Creet Brothers of Cawnpore.
50 cases Swiss condensed milk, Virgin Brand.
On account of the concerned—
25 cases each 1 cwt Provincial currants.
15 ,, ,, ½ ,, Patras ,,
15 ,, ,, 1 ,, Patras ,,
By order of Purshotum Govindjee and on account and at the risk of Mooljee Pudumsey ex Persia and Australia—
95 RPB 1826-60 1902-45, 1902-95, 1906-99, 2,000, 2003, 1827-30—24 cases gunpaul, 25 yards 32 inches.
By order of Purshotum Govindjee and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Hargowan Goordial—

3352-56, 5 case	500	pieces T-red mulls	20	yards	52-53 inches.
353-39, 5 ,,	500	,, ,,	20	,,	41-42 ,,
3387-91, 5 ,,	500	,, ,,	20	,,	47-48 ,,
3260 1 ,,	75	pieces prints	30	,,	21 ,,

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
By order of Messrs. M. C. Alvares and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. James Wigley—
1 victoria with moveable coach-box.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 44, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, one ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., nearly new, one mahogany brass-bound square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, one handsome light open carriage, one glass-fronted double-seated brougham, cushion tyred-safety bicycle (Triumph) English saddle, Hinks and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, curtains, pictures, garden plants, etc., the property of A. R. KING, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF THREE CASES MILLINERY AND HABERDASHERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. BROWN, Naini Tal—

Ex s.s. Sutlej.

J B—Bombay, 2002-3—2 cases consisting of imitation flowers, rubber air beds, rubber sheets, boys' chesters, ladies' overcoats, umbrellas, pieces of white and black cloth, ladies, and gentlemen's straw hats, ladies' dresses, garments, and shirts, and golf caps.

Ex s.s. Ganges.

2026—1 case consisting of dress cloth, rugs, buttons, laces ribbons, sewing cotton and silk, sun shades, straw hats, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and substantial black and teakwood household furniture of the latest designs, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte by Ronisch, English victoria by the Royal Carriage Factory, child's pony with saddle, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, gauze door curtains, handsome pictures, Persian carpets, a large collection of choice garden plants, garden roller, &c., the property of MAX DENSO, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

1 boat-shaped landau with self-acting hood made to order, by "Press."

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 15th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meclows Street-Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Buildings, by order of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers and on account and at the risk of Sayyed Fateh Ali Mirza of Moorshedabad, the following furniture made to order, consisting of—

1 drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich plush and set with mirror, in 10 pieces.
1 pair of elegant large size cabinets.
1 pair of corner-cabinets.
1 cheval glass.
1 marble-top table.
1 large inlaid almyra in three pieces.
1 revolving office-table.
Also by order of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers and on account and at the risk of Mr. W. Sidney Smith.
1 revolving top office-table.
The property is on view.
The property of another gentleman.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CARPENTERS' TOOLS, GUNS, RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, etc., salved from the Army and Navy Stores Fire.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Green Street, next to the Bank of Bombay, on account, of Insurance offices concerned—

A large lot of carpenter's tools, guns, rifles, etc., consisting of hammers, cutting nippers, coach wrenches, saws, screw driver metre cutting machines, bullet moulds, carving tools, spear head, compasses, clippers, sharpening machine, screw spanners, openers, etc., etc.,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Army and Navy Store premises, on account of Insurance Offices concerned—

A lot of building materials such as wall; wall bricks, iron columns (pillars) mint-n carpets, tiles, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Westropp House," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome substantial made artistic household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by "Wimbridge" and others, handsome kaga and satsuma flower vases, very old Japanese jars, Persian velvet and Brussels carpets, very handsome table, hanging, wall and telescopic standard floor lamps by Ditmar, first-rate oil paintings, water colours and engravings, a pair of very handsome fast trotting chestnut Arab horses, 14-3, both go in single and double harness, one handsome chestnut and one dark bay riding horses regularly ridden by a lady, a bay waler, 15-2, 7 years old, regularly ridden up to sixteen stone, English cow, valuable books, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of ferns, croto s, lillies, violets, standard roses, palms, &c., &c. The property of J. A. SHEPHERD, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The pots of plants will be sold at 7 a.m., on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1896.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY.
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE BIG TALAO, 6TH, 7TH MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from Bai Goolbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Dinshaw Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, and in pursuance of the decree, dated the 25th February, 1896, made by the High Court, in suit No. 612 of 1895, in which the said Goolbai is the plaintiff and Thacker Vithaldas Khetsee is the defendant, Mr. Bomonjee Dossabhoy will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, on account and at the risk of said Thacker Vithaldas Khetsee.

All that piece of fazandaree land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northside of first Marine Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,278 3-9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. C/429 and Street Nos. 64, 66, 68, and 70, and bounded on the east by a passage and beyond that partly by the house of Rustomjee Burjorjee and partly by the ground of Sorabjee, on the west partly by a private passage common to the hereditaments and messuage hereby granted and to the property of Jeewanjee Burjorjee Poachkanawalla, and partly by a public passage, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the house of Bapoo Havaldar, and on the south by the said first Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Takurdas, Dharamsee, and Cama, solicitors, to Bai Goolbai or to the undersigned.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 11th May, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

By WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40 000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive Shanghai Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

[illegible]

FOR Rs. 2-6
ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF
BEEHIVE BRANDY
AND A COPY OF
THE ROYAL ALBUM
Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

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CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
GUN WADS.
SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.
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JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 46, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 4,50,000 =	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 4,13,000 =	,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
R. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, C. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BANGKOK	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learned on application.
Bills on London, and every Description of Business transacted between the chief commercial places in Europe, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
Hongkong Bank Buildings, and at 31 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A dose is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at ,, 1 8
Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS
CAWNPORE.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—22, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per Annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS.....£8,406,465

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions

For Rates apply to the Agents,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE..... £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & WELL-KNOWN BRANDY.

GOOD WINE needs no This BRANDY is so known all over the world needs no distribution of Almanacs or other pre increase its Sale. No fi or Better value. To be Wine Merchants.

D. P. BATHA &
SOLE AGENTS.

THE "MOZART"
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST
A most perfect Piano Seat, possessing advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolu quick rise by a few Turns of either metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELV SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to
THE "MOZART" MODEL BOUDOIR PIAN
Rs. 650 to Rs. 75
Refined and elegant exterior, S for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, beautifully sweet and powerful in t
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for

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HOME in the family of or two boys, attending the Roy in Wesel. Residence in healthy situa vate Park. Terms £75 per year
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,410
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,276
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{15,000 / 15,000}	100 / 75		10. p.c.	166xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	£1	£1-5s.	£44to45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	20	660xd
Anglo-Indian	1,545	100	100	Nil	59
Aurungabad & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belzar)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	3
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	970xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	635
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	63
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,275
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	00
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,080
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	998	500	500	25	745
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	..	dvd Rs12	660
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	670
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
David Mill	1,497	500	500	dvd Rs.25	630
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Empress	2,160	500	500	dvd 25	323
Framjee Petit	1,999	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	590
Hindustan	975	1,000	1,000	30	780
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	25	730
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,530
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	525
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	635
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	740
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedmanu Saturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	245
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,140xd
Jubilee Mills	600	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs80	860
Khangsan Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Maokunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	850
Leopold	2,000	100	103	dvd Rs.10	267½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,175
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,400
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,760
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Moorji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{1,920 / 50}	50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa.
National	200	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	580
Oriental	6,735	625	625	dvdRs20	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ltd).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	890
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,160
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,255xd
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,725xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	297½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	710
Standard and Alliance	000	00	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	80	430
... nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	400
Vaishnaunker Lakhmishankar C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	535
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	c.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	185
Bombay City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	225
Colaba	600	1,889	1,889	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,175
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	55
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	405
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	520
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Madhapura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	90½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	192½
New Esmar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	505
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,300
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat Gin Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	16	20
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,250

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 100}	100	100	15 / 75	390
Backhay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	163
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	525	75	11,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	550
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	367
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	300
Mahasnee Ice Manufactoring Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marsks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	188
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Gen. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Port Canning Co	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Scundy & Co	1,500	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	600	25	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	130
Telephone Co.	9,500	25	100	dvdRs1½	22 xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-6 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-6
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-9
Do. do. new	,,	26-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-9½
Sovereigns	,,	17-14
Do. Dracma	,,	17-8
Silver T	,,	69-6
1791 Do.	,,	69-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bhurtpore Press Company, 4, Bruce Lane, 2-30 p.m.
Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway Company, Elphinstone Circle, 4 p.m.
Y.M.C.A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Indian Temperance Association's Farewell Entertainment to Mr. S. Tomlinson, Wilson College, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Congo entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Ras Rowa on Saturday; the steamer Benares left it on Friday.

SUPERINTENDENT CRUMMY.—Superintendent J. Crummy, of the Bombay City Police Force, has been granted one month's privilege leave from to-day.

DONATION.—The secretary of the Telugu Dnyanottejak Library acknowledges with thanks the donation of Rs. 200 by H. H. the Rajah Saheb of Akalkot towards the funds of the Library.

ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—On Thursday afternoon, Nana Babaji, a cart driver, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left leg, caused by a case of drugs falling on him from a cart, belonging to another driver, named Rowji Santoo. It appears that the drivers were quarrelling as to whose cart should be first emptied of their contents, when the package accidentally fell.

THEFT OF MONEY IN THE POST.—Ismailji Ebrahimji, having his place of business in the Fort, has reported to the police the theft of a letter, containing Rs. 300 in currency notes. It appears that the complainant entrusted the letter containing the notes to his servant to post. The servant stated that he duly posted the letter on the 23rd January last; but the addressee states that the letter never reached him. Two of the currency notes have been presented at the Currency Office, but the authorities have been unable to trace them.

A DISHONEST MILL-HAND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Parashram Gungaram, a mill-hand, was charged at the instance of Inspector Moore before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three counts with theft of copper dishes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 6, the property of three mill-hands, named Balla Hira, Govind Dharma, and Gopal Gainoo, all residing at Parel. It appears that the accused used to work as a substitute in the Greaves Cotton Mill, where complainants have also been employed. During the absence of complainants at work, accused entered their rooms and stole the dishes, which he then pledged with a Marwaree. When arrested by the police, he admitted the theft, and pointed out the Marwaree from whom the dishes were recovered. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING HIS UNCLE.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Jolliffe charged Ismail Sidick and Sulieman Hussan with theft of pieces of silk, valued at Rs. 400, belonging to Jusab Fakir, a silk merchant. The first accused, who is a nephew of the complainant, entered the shop on Thursday night, and removed the property through a window with the assistance of the second accused. The matter being reported to the police, Mr. Jolliffe investigated and traced the offence to the accused. Stolen property to the extent of Rs. 350 was found with a Marwaree, with whom it was pledged, the rest being found with the second accused, who had previously been sent to jail for a similar offence. Both the accused pleaded guilty, and the magistrate sentenced the first to nine months' and the second to eighteen months' hard labour in the common jail.

ALLEGED POISONING WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry, on Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances under which Moorlidhur Rambux, a stone mason, aged thirty-five, residing with his keptmistress Chanpa at Parasvadi, was alleged to have been poisoned by one Gayaprasad Jumnadas, a neighbour, with sulphuric acid. Superintendent Grennan assisted the coroner in conducting the inquiry. The accused Gayaprasad Jumnadas was brought before the coroner under police custody. Champa, the kept mistress of the deceased, was recalled and further examined. She described in detail the circumstances under which Gayaprasad administered two doses of sulphuric acid to the deceased. She stated that she had jewellery, and that accused Gayaprasad made improper proposals to her and asked her to accompany him to Calcutta. She informed the deceased as well as her landlord and the neighbours of accused's misbehaviour towards her. The evidence of the witness was not concluded, when the inquiry was further adjourned.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, some smoke was seen emanating from the top floor of a four-storeyed house, belonging to one Purshotam Ranmall, and situated in Don Tod Street, Chuckla. On an alarm being raised, the tenants of the house proceeded to the room from which the smoke was issuing, and having burst open the door, entered the place, when it was discovered that a bed was on fire and the flames had already extended to the roof. The fire-brigade was immediately communicated with, and in a few moments the Babula Tank steamer, under Mr. Wilson, arrived, followed by the Nesbit Road engine, under Mr. Bean. But only the Bhuleshwar manual was utilised by the fire brigade, who extinguished the flames within a few minutes. It appears that Dewji Megji, who occupies the room, smoked a biddee about 9 o'clock on the previous night, and after throwing down the smouldering piece of the biddee on the floor, near the bed, went downstairs to sleep on the road. A spark from the smouldering biddee must have set the bed on fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50. The house is not insured.

SIR D. M. PETIT WATER WORKS AT IGATPURI.—There is a probability of a good water reservoir being constructed for the growing station of Igatpuri, where a want of water is annually felt. A deputation of some principal residents of Igatpuri having waited upon Sir Dinshaw at Bombay to express his intention to contribute a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the construction of the water-works on condition that they should bear his name, and that the balance of the cost should be born by Government. On Monday last, at a special meeting of the Igatpuri Municipality, held under the presidency of Mr. Jehangir K. N. Kabrajee, the report of the deputation to Sir D. M. Petit was read, and it was resolved that his generous offer be thankfully accepted; that a sense of the thankfulness of the Municipality be conveyed to the Baronet by wire, together with a copy of the special resolution; and that the Executive Engineer of Nassik be requested to make a survey of suitable sites and select the best site for the proposed water works, and to prepare plans and estimates. Thanks were accorded to the members of the deputation to Bombay.

THROWING STONES AT A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Asji Vishram, aged 10, and Purshotum Hunumanta, aged 12, were charged with having, on the 6th instant, at the Church Gate Railway Station, thrown stones at a railway train with intent to hurt passengers travelling on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Nusserwanjee Rutonji, the guard of an up-train from Bandora, gave evidence to the effect that, about 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon of the day in question, the accused boys were passengers by a down-train, which was standing at Church Gate Station when the up-train arrived and stood still. Immediately after arrival witness heard a stone being thrown at his van. He crossed and went to the up platform, when he saw the boys sitting in a third class carriage throwing stones at his train. In consequence of frequent complaints being received from passengers and the damage done to windows of the carriages, the railway servants were told to be vigilent. The boys when searched were found to have some stones in their pockets. The boys denied that the stones were found in their possession. They were convicted and ordered to receive six strokes with a cane.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, touching the death of Jehanghir Framji Kathoke, a young Parsee, aged twenty-four years, lately a clerk in the General Auditor's Office of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Deceased resided on the third floor of a house in Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, with his father, who is a manager to Mr. Hansotji Franji, a wine merchant in Parsee Bazaar Street. For nearly a year past Jehanghir had been subject to hysterical fits, which came on very frequently during the period of last seven months. He was attended by Dr. Burjorji H. Dantra. About 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, deceased came home from the office, when he appeared to be in his usual state of health. About 5-30 p.m., he left the room, saying that he was going to the water-closet, and in about five minutes the father, who was seated in the room, heard the noise of a fall. He at once went out of the room, and looking into the "chowk" saw deceased lying on the stone pavement at the bottom of the chowk. The father immediately ran downstairs, and had deceased placed on a cot. Jehanghir was then unconscious, and was bleeding from nose and ears. His left arm was broken, and he had sustained some wounds on the head. Dr. Dantra was sent for, and he found the deceased until his death, which occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The wall round the chowk, over which deceased fell down, is about three feet and a-half high, while the distance from the top of the wall to the bottom of the chowk is about thirty-five feet. The father in his evidence stated that the deceased had never said that he was tired of life and would commit suicide. Dr. Dantra was of opinion that the death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by Indidonease using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fealy and strengthens Memory. Rs. 3-4, of MASON, SONS & Co.

INCONVENIENCES ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bombay has raised its voice for the inconvenience of the trains, but they have many trains for the district. The real inconvenience is to the moffusil travelling public. The first ordinary which starts from Bombay at 8-30 does not stop at Doongri, Sucheen, Kim, &c., and a passenger desirous of going to such stations or the surrounding villages has to wait till 14-30, and the time between the train which starts just after the mail in the night and the train which starts at 14-30 is nearly full seventeen hours. The train starting at 14-30 reaches at night those places, and a passenger feels too much inconvenience thereby. It will not be considered unnecessary to continue the complaints for the inconvenience of court parties and business men of the Bulsar and Surat districts which have appeared over my signature in your issue of the 24th March last. A mixed train starting early in the morning or just after the first ordinary up to Surat or Baroda will give ample satisfaction and convenience to the passengers and thereby mitigate the crush and inconvenience of the first ordinary, which being a first and an only through train causes too much annoyance to the passengers, who are helplessly obliged to sit in a crowd of 15 or 20 in one compartment of ten. A mixed train as suggested above will be a great boon on the travelling public who do not see the reason of some little change in the first ordinary, and who will not object if the railway authorities strike out more stations, but give an extra train. The time for starting the down trains was more convenient before two years than in these days of one extra train. If I am not misinformed, it was the custom before to consult the station masters and others before doing any change, which it seems is not observed now. It has wasted some thousands of Rupees for printing for a trivial change which was not necessary nor asked for, by disregarding the convenience of the travelling public. The stations without platforms, want of light near the platform line on those stations, allowing a marriage procession containing 100 or 200 souls to travel without reserving classes by giving notice before time, and thereby causing unbearable inconvenience in these hot days, issuing tickets for the stations where the first ordinary does not stop, are the circumstances of daily inconvenience, and should be heeded and promptly remedied by the Railway authorities, and the station-masters and guards must see their duty to report very often these inconveniences, trouble and extra expense caused to the passengers, many of whom are unaware as to how and where their complaints should be preferred. An association for this purpose will highly oblige the helpless travelling public. I hope that the good Colonel, the Director-General of Railways, will compel the B. B. Railway Company to do something better for the convenience of the passengers.—Yours, &c.,

NOWROSJI D. DESAI.

Bulsar, May 8.

A RULE OF MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

At half-past twelve o'clock, on Saturday, Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and offered to file an application which he tendered to the Court.

Mr. Slater said that the rule of the court was that all applications should be presented at 11 o'clock, and that his Worship could not accept any information after that hour unless the application referred to an urgent natter. The magistrate inquired of Mr. Hemming if his application was of an urgent nature.

Mr. Hemming replying in the negative,

The magistrate said that, as he had already stated, there was a certain rule of the court, and he saw no reason why it should be broken.

Mr. Hemming: Then you will not take it?

The magistrate replied that he would not unless it was urgent.

Mr. Hemming offered to present it at 3 o'clock.

The magistrate said the time fixed being 11 o'clock, he would not take it at 3.

Mr. Hemming pointed out that other solicitors had presented such informations after that hour, and no objection had been raised. His Worship might know that it was very difficult for solicitors to attend the Police Courts at 11 o'clock as they were often engaged in chambers at High Court at that time.

The magistrate: I have stated the rule of my court, and the same rule applied to everyone.

Mr. Hemming: I was here when Mr. Roughton presented an application after that hour, and it was accepted.

Mr. Sanders-Slater: Not since the rule has been made.

Mr. Hemming again asked his Worship to accept the application then or even at three o'clock.

The magistrate refused to change the rule, which was a rule of the Government. If he gave way in this instance, some other gentleman might come and say "I saw you accept the information from Mr. Hemming." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hemming submitted that if his Worship did not take it that day, the result would be that it would be presented very late, and it would not conduce to the convenience of the prosecution or the administration of justice.

The magistrate replied that he had to consider the administration of justice in his court, and Mr. Hemming was merely interfering with his morning work.

Mr. Hemming pointed out that if it was not accepted that morning, it could not be taken until Tuesday morning.

The magistrate: You may take it to Mr. Webb on Monday, and if you like you may leave it here, and I will look into it and pass an order, but I won't take it now.

Mr. Hemming preferred the latter course, and left the written application in court.

THE PARSEE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

AN annual meeting of the Association was held on Saturday last, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the patron of the society, presiding. Mr. Aspaniarjee Burjorjee Panthakee, assistant secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman, in addressing the shareholders, said that was the first time he had presided at their meeting. Such associations were springing up among them like bubbles and were looked upon with suspicion by right thinking persons, in their community, for which reason he had at first declined to allow his name to be associated with this society, and only allowed it on being satisfied as to its good management and sound principle by the late Mr. Ardesir Framjee Moos, who took a warm interest in the foundation and success of the institution, and others. It was a matter for regret that two such supporters of the association as Messrs. Ardasir Framjee Moos and Ardasir Dossabhoy Moonshee had been removed by death. It was to be hoped that other members would with equal zeal and discretion look after the welfare of the association. The chairman was well-disposed towards such associations for the reason that they mitigated in some measure the distress which overtook a family on the death of the bread-winner; and rightly enough such well-founded associations deserved the sympathy and co-operation of sensible people. It was a matter for satisfaction that, under the guiding care of Mobed Aspaniarjee Burjorjee Panthakee, who had been the assistant secretary from the beginning, the association was at present in a good and well-to-do condition; and the chairman thanked the members of the managing committee, under whose judicious superintendence the prosperity of the association was well maintained.

The report of the committee, which had been printed and circulated, was taken as read. It showed that the number of members was 2,272, that they contributed to the fund a sum of Rs. 40,752, out of which Rs. 1,686 were paid to the nominees of 73 deceased members. The constitution of the association was such that only thirteen months after a death the right of the nominee to a distribution was entertained; and the members had not, like those of other associations, to contribute anything on the occurrence of a death among them Out of the fund Rs. 35,000 worth of Port Trust bonds had been purchased, which cost Rs. 38,503-15-0, and which had been vested in four trustees, Messrs. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntok, Dossbhoy Hormusjee Bhimadia, and Khan Bahadur Kaikhosru Hormusjee Alpaiwalla, and deposited in the Bank of Bombay for safe custody. Ten per cent. was deducted from the fund for current expenses, which deduction amounted to Rs. 7,138-3-2, while the expenses came to Rs. 6,082-7-5, leaving Rs. 1,055-11-8 for the next year's balance.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. The retiring directors were re-elected; and after a vote of thanks to the directors, the secretary, and the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 5th May, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 2nd May 1896	1,923,500
Balance to be remitted from 3rd May 1896 to 31st March 1897	60,200,0.4

SOME sensation has been occasioned in American scientific circles by a claim put forward on behalf of Professors Pratt, Wrightman and Bennett, of the Medical College, Chicago, to the effect that they have discovered that the Rontgen rays are able to kill the bacteria of cholera, diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, glanders, typhoid, tuberculosis and anthrax. Details are awaited with much suspense.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A NATIVE MISSIONARY.

AT the Calcutta High Court, Second Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Trevelyan, on Tuesday, Mr. Dunne opened the case to the jury.

Shoshiab Kumar Biswas, called, said: I am a student at Bishop's College in the school department. We are all native Christians. Mr. Wheeler is the principal of the school. We are boarders there. I have known Baroda Churn Ghose and his wife for the last five or six months. The prisoner is his wife. They have five or six children. Mr. and Mrs. Ghose were also native Christians. I remember the 14th March, on which day Mr. Ghose died. I went to Mr. Ghose's house about 5 or 5-30 p.m. that day with my brother. We went to say good-bye to him as we were returning to school. He asked us to stay with him that night, and sent us for our father who came to Mr. Ghose with us. Mr. Ghose called me and told me in my father's presence to accompany the prisoner to get some medicine. He said he had a headache and that his eyes were dim. To all appearance Mr. Ghose was not unwell when I saw him in the evening. I went out with the prisoner at 6 or 6-30 p.m. The prisoner took me to Solomon's house in Baniapookur. I knew Solomon by sight; I had seen him at my sister's wedding. When we reached Solomon's house the door was locked. The prisoner opened the door and went inside, and I remained outside at her request. I had waited outside for about half-an-hour when Solomon came. He took me inside the house. I went into a room and sat on a bed there. The prisoner was also there seated in a chair. The prisoner and Solomon went out on the verandah and had a conversation which I did not hear. When they returned Mr. Ghose asked Solomon if he would come to the dispensary, and he said yes. We all then left the house, and went to Toltollah. On the way we met Edward Umbica Ghose and Ashutosh Singh, two friends of mine. Mrs. Ghose and Solomon were ahead, and I was following them two or three cubits behind. Umbica said, "Is that you, Soshea?" when Mrs. Ghose caught hold of my hand and dragged me away. I then walked along with them when Mrs. Ghose said, "We are wearing European costume, and you are wearing a dhoti, walk in front." I then walked in front. I could not hear what they were saying. We went to a house in Toltollah. Mrs. Ghose left Solomon and me, outside and went in. She came out after two or three minutes, and we went back to Mr. Ghose's house. I asked her if she had got the medicine, and she said yes. I asked her to show me the medicine, and she said, "You are a small boy, what do you want to see the medicine for?" We then returned in the same order. I did not hear them say anything. Near Mr. Ghose's house Solomon said good-bye. Mrs. Ghose then told Solomon to go away. He said nothing. Mrs. Ghose and I then went into her house. It was about 8-30 p.m. We went upstairs. We saw the deceased lying on the floor of the room. There was a bed in the room. A number of children were lying or sleeping in that room. I did not enter the room I stood at the door. The deceased said, "You have come?" and Mrs. Ghose said, "Let me have the key of the almirah, I want to change my clothes and get out some sugar to give with the medicine." The deceased gave her a bunch of keys and the prisoner and I went downstairs. Mrs. Ghose changed her dress, and we had dinner downstairs. Mrs. Ghose then asked me to take a sural (goblet) of water upstairs, and she took some sugar upstairs. In one hand she had the sugar and in the other a lamp. We both went upstairs. I put the sural at the door of the room in which the deceased was. Mrs. Ghose put the lamp down at the door, and went inside. I lay down in an easy chair which was in the hall. I could see the deceased laying on the floor and a dressing table near his feet. I saw the prisoner pour water into the tumbler from the sural and from the tumbler she poured some water into a spoon. She put some sugar into the spoon and then turned her back to me, and went towards the dressing table. After the medicine had been administered to the deceased, I saw some white powder on the dressing table. After putting the sugar in the spoon, she came back, and asked me to see what the time was. I did so; it was twenty minutes to nine.

The court here rose for lunch, and on its re-assembling the examination of the witness was continued. He said: I saw the prisoner administer something to the deceased out of the spoon. After taking the medicine the deceased said, "What sort of medicine is this?" and Mrs. Ghose said, "It is a powder," I said "I smell camphor. Is there camphor in it?" Mrs. Ghose said, "Yes; camphor is mixed with it." Two or three minutes after the deceased vomited. Before vomiting the deceased drank some water given to him by the prisoner. He then went into the bathroom. On returning to the room he again continued vomiting and purging. I did not hear him say anything. I was in the easy chair all this time. The prisoner was near the dressing table administering medicine. I saw her give medicine to the deceased four times that night at an interval of about an hour and-a-half between each dose. The purging and vomiting continued. I saw the white powder on the dressing table up to the fourth dose. As soon as the porcelain bowl in the room was filled up with the vomiting matter, the contents were thrown into the drain. The excrements were disposed of in a similar way. While I was lying on the chair and the prisoner was administering medicine, she came four or five times to me to see whether I had fallen asleep, or not. After the fourth does had been administered, the deceased went to the bathroom once, and on returning to his bed could not get up again. I did not see him rise again. He then said, "I am relieved of my headache. Prisoner then told me to go to bed, and showed me a couch. I could not however sleep. I got up at 5 o'clock, and saw the deceased lying on his chest in the same place where I saw him the night previous. I then went downstairs, and the prisoner followed me. She told the cook-woman to prepare some soup for the deceased. I heard for the first time that the deceased was dead when the cook woman was crying. I asked her, "What is the matter?" She said, "The Baboo is dead. I felt his hand, it was cold." Prisoner was downstairs. On hearing the cook-woman say that Mr. Ghose was dead, prisoner said, "What? Is he dead?" She then asked me and her son George to go and call Solomon as he knew the houses of deceased's friends. We went to Solomon's house and fetched him. No conversation took place between prisoner and Solomon about the death of the deceased. Before I was examined by the police on the morning of the 15th, prisoner told me, "Do not say anything to the police that you accompanied me to Solomon's house." No doctor was called in that night. Prisoner did not like me to go and call in anybody when we returned at 8-30 that night. I did not see anybody with the deceased.

Cross-examined by Mr. Allan, witness said: I last saw Mr. Wheeler on Saturday last. I and my brother went to him to ask about our coming to court in a gharry. We came to court with him. We could not walk all the distance. I came with him on several occasions to court. I do not remember the number of days he talked with me about the case and the evidence I would have to give. Mr. Wheeler takes great interest in this case as far as I can ascertain. When I made my statement to Mr. Wheeler no questions were put to me. I know the Rev. Mr. Mookerjee. I had no talk with him about this case, but he had a talk about it with Mr. Wheeler. They talked over it three or four times. So far as I know, Mr. Mookerjee does not teach in the school nor officiate in any capacity there. I do not remember whether I said to the police magistrate that Mr. Ghose had told me that he was not well when he requested me to stay; but I never said that at that time Mr. Ghose told me that his head was giddy and his eyes were dim. The deceased complained to me about headache, but I don't remember whether he complained about giddiness. I said to the coronor when I was examined before him that the deceased had told me at that time that his eyes were dim and he could not see. (To see the statement made by the witness before the cornorer was put in.) I did not see Mrs. Ghose use any white powder that night. I did not see Mrs. Ghose administer the white powder I saw on the dressing table that night to the deceased. I have never said to anybody that I saw her give him the substance on the table. It is not true. I have never said on solemn affirmation that I saw her give him the white substance on the table. I did not say that before the magistrate. What I said before the magistrate was that I saw Mrs. Ghose go round the table. (The evidence of the witness given before the magistrate was here put in.)

SECOND DAY.

The hearing of the case was resumed on Wednesday.

Soshea Kumar Biswas, in further cross-examination by Mr. Allan said:—George accompanied me in the morning to Solomon's house, I saw Solomon before at my sister's wedding. He is not a boy: he is a young man. I said yesterday that Mrs. Ghose told Solomon, "If you don't go now, it won't do." That is not correct. She said something else. I did not read in the papers the evidence I gave yesterday. I thought over my evidence at home, and alone and unaided found out my mistake. What she really said was this "If you come it won't do." She told this to Solomon at a turning near the deceased's house.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunne witness said: Mr. Wheeler last spoke to me about this case about two weeks ago. I made statements to the police on the Sunday the deceased died.

To the Jury:—On hearing the news of the deceased's death from the cookwoman, the prisoner did not go upstairs, but sent George and me to Solomon.

Ramendro Kumar Biswas, called, said: I am the brother of the last witness. I saw deceased on the night of his death

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

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A DECLINE of 3-16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111 11-16; the only other change in the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter, being a decline of 1-16 per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 15-16. About £200,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount were reduced 1-8th per cent, both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, making it stand at ½ per cent., all round. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered in London, at 31d. per oz., but in New York the metal was 1-8 cent., cheaper, at 68 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88⅛ dollars. French Rentes in Paris remained at 103; but Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·17. The weekly shipments of Specie to the east consisted of £20,000 in Silver to Bombay, £10,000 to Calcutta, and £15,000 to Hongkong, and £60 in Gold to Bombay, and £10,000 to Calcutta.

Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal declined 9d. per ton, say to 14s. 3d. per ton.

To-day the only change wired by Reuter's financial telegram is a reduction of 1-16 in the Exchange Banks' buying rate in India at 30 days' sight, at 1s. 1 7-8d.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 32s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this month next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, none of the market quiet.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton declined 1-32d. in Liverpool yesterday, say to 4 7-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet, Surats quieter, and Arrivals steady, the day's sales having been 12,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The total Receipts of Cotton into Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were 19,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 68,000 bales, and the amount forwarded to consumers 1,000 bales less at 63,000. The week's imports were 13,000 bales smaller at 39,000 bales. The total stocks had diminished during the week by 29,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,113,000 bales.

To-day the price of spot Cotton in Liverpool is unchanged, but American Arrivals are 1-64d. lower in all positions except the nearest, the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for May deliveries, and 4 3-32d. for September-October. The market closed quiet this afternoon, Surats quiet, and Arrivals steady, the day's sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent, 8 5-16 cents per lb.; August futures having been 4 points lower, at 8·07 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports, were 8,000 bales; compared with 7,000 bales received last year, and 4,000 bales the year before.

To-day, a further decline of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton, at 8¼ cents; and futures for August are ten points lower at 8·05 cents. The receipts at the Ports are 5,000 bales, going against 9,000 bales in 1895, and 2,000 bales in 1894 on the corresponding day. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday, was 6,670,000 bales compared with 6,630,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

A very small business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day; but the feeling has remained steady and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought only 200 bales each of Nowsari Genned at Rs. 225; and Bengal, at Rs. 171; while the Mills have taken 1,050 bales, made up of 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 170; 300 Compta at Rs. 195; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 158; and 100 Miraj at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have remained steady in tone, with only a moderate export business reported, and prices quite unchanged in both markets.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton.....	9,194	bales.
Wheat.....	31,073	cwts.
Linseed	17,189	,,
Rapeseed	8,391	,,
Gingelly.....	597	,,
Poppyseed.....	2,996	,,
Groundnuts	919	,,
Castorseed	5,334	,,
Rice.....	6,248	,,

FREIGHTS remain dull at nominally previous rates; but no fresh business to speak of has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened dull at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2-8d. for three months' sight Credits, in which latter no business was reported; but the bazaar came into the market as buyers, and the rate dropped 1-32d., all round, a moderate amount being done in Mercantile paper at 1s. 2 1-32d., the market closing easier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 1-32d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 2 3-32d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·48¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further improved slightly and has been steady all day at the opening rates of 110 1-16 for cash, and 109 15-16 for the next settlement, these being also the closing quotations.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet to-day though prices generally are steady, those of Cotton Mill Scrip having still an upward tendency. The following are the changes in our list this evening:—An advance of Rs. 35, in Bombay Cotton; of Rs. 15, in Presidency; of Rs. 10, in David; of Rs. 7½, in Sun; and of Rs. 5, in Manockjee Petit; Bombay-Burma, are Rs. 25 higher in the 1st issue, and Rs. 15, in the 2nd. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,410 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	121 1-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	63 15-16
Bar Silver	31

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of	Cotton.....	68,000	bales.
,, ,,	Surats.....	1,800	,,
,, Imports of	Cotton.....	39,000	,,
,, ,,	Surats.....	Nil.	,,
Stock of	Cotton.....	1,113,000	,,
,,	Surats.....	47,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here, yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela Valerie, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 10.

French Mail steamer Oceanien from Bombay and Australian from Australia arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	1	50 p.m.	1	13
Suez	10	1	30 p.m.	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th May, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	25	...	16
,, Karachi	...	13	...	...
,, Madras	...	9	...	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MARSHALL—May 10, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, the wi of Osborne Marshall, of a son.

BANDORA.

DEATH.

ALBUQUERQUE—May 9, at his residence, Bandora, after a short illness, Mr. Joseph Albuquerque, Head Crier, High Court. Deeply regretted.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

BULLOCK—May 6, on the voyage Home, of heat apoplexy, Mary, wife of W. Bullock, of Bandora Point, Bombay.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MARTIN—April 16, at Camden House, Worthing, widow o H T Martin, of Lucombe, Maskeliya, Ceylon, of a daughter

MARRIAGES

BALL—LANCE—April 21, at St Mark's, North Audley-street, Major Oswald Ball, the Welsh Regt, to Madelina Louisa, eldest daughter of the late G E Lance, B C S.

GRENFELL—WRIGHT—April 16, at the Holy Trinity Church, Exmouth, John Sidney Granville Grenfell, of Heath Mount, Hampstead, youngest son of the late Admiral Sidney Grenfell, C B, of Castlepark, Exmouth, to Ada Mabel, eldest daughter of the late Major W F Wright, Madras Staff Corps.

HARRISON—THELWALL—April 7, at St Nicholas, East Dereham, Robert George Harrison, Solicitor, second son of Harris Harrison, of West Lexham, Norfolk, to Mabel Thelwall, daughter of the late Francis Thelwall, Covenanted Indian Civil Service, and of Mrs Vincent, Northall Grange, East Dereham.

MUIR—TAYLOR—April 2, at Colorado Springs, U S, James Thomason Muir, M A, M D, youngest son of Principal Sir William Muir, late Lieut-Governor N-W P India, to Hannah L Taylor, M D.

PARKES-BUCHANAN—CRAWFORD—April 21, at the Church of St Matthias, Warwick-road, S W, John Parkes-Buchanan (Ardoch), to Hilda, daughter of Col Richmond I Crawford, C I E, Indian Staff Corps.

REID—BALLINGAL—April 15, at St Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, Charles Clements Reid, Captain in the 4th Sikhs Indian Staff Corps, to Hunter Macdonald, only child of Andrew Hunter Ballingal, Writer to the Signet, Tainetts, Perth.

WILSON—TURNER—April 16, at St Saviour's Eastbourne, Stuart Wilson, M A, Trin Coll, Oxon, eldest son of the late Robert James Wilson, M D, J P, of Warrior-square, St Leonards, to Louisa Ellen, daughter of General Augustus Turner, late Indian Staff Corps, of St Brannocks, Eastbourne.

DEATHS.

BOTT—April 22, at Cheltenham, John Harriott Bott, Esq., late of Mardien, Wilts, only son of the late Capt John Bott, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 56.

CRAIG—April 15, at Worthing, John Craig, F R C S, late of the East Indian Company's Service.

FADDY—April 20, at St Helliers, Jersey, Eliza Sophia, widow of Gen S B Faddy, Bengal Infantry.

LEMAN—Between March 23 and 25, killed by the Matabili at Shangani, Robert James Leman, eldest son of George Downton Leman, late of H M Madras Civil Service, of Raleigh, Bideford.

MACFIE—April 15, at Chester, Helen, wife of John William Macfie, and daughter of the late Lieut Gen Charles Wahab, H E I C S.

SULIVAN—April 18, at Bartlow House, Cambridgeshire, George Augustus Filmer Sulivan, Colonel, late 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, aged 77.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PEAKE—May 2, at Kodaikanal, the wife of T P Peake, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—COMBER—April 29, at Ferozepore, by the Revd H Naish, Chaplain, Philip James Clarke, P W D, to Matilda Margaret, only surviving daughter of the late Honorary Major J Comber, Ordnance Department (Retired List).

GREY—CHILD—May 6, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon W W Elwes, M A, Norman Grey, second son of the late Captain W F Grey, R H A, Hyderabad Contingent, and grandson of the late General James Bell, Madras Army, to Silbria Julia, eldest daughter of the late Robert John Stainton, of Wanstead and London, and Mrs Stainton, of Springfield, Chelmsford, and widow of Percy Child of Queensland.

DEATHS.

LONGSON—April 27, at Agra, of enteric fever, Edwin Reuben, eldest son of Mr E R Longson, Government Telegraph Master, aged 15 years.

MOSS—May 3, at Shamrock, Ootacamund, the infant son of S C Moss, Madras Forest Service.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1896.

IT would be an affront to a man of the undoubted capacity and signal force of character of Mr. Cecil Rhodes to express the pity which everyone must feel for a great man struck down by sudden adversity. The cruel fates accumulated disaster on disaster, until it seemed that the Napoleon of South Africa must exchange his Tuileries for St. Helena. But Mr. Chamberlain, speaking on behalf of Her Majesty's Ministers, is clearly of opinion that Mr. Rhodes can still be of service in South Africa, and that at least one chance should be given him to "atone for the past." The news of Dr. Jameson's fiasco was immediately followed by the resignation of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' position of Premier of Cape Colony. The production of the cipher telegrams found with their key in Dr. Jameson's baggage having demonstrated the complicity of Mr. Rhodes and others of the Directors of the Chartered Company in that singular adventure, the ex-Prime Minister has tendered his resignation of the post of Managing Director of the Company and of his seat on the Privy Council. The resignation of the Colonial Premiership owing to the withdrawal of the confidence of the Burgher majority necessary to continuance in that office, was a political necessity. That fall from office did not distress Mr. Rhodes in the least: he declared with his accustomed self-confidence that his political career was only beginning. Those words would hardly accord with the situation created by the revelation of the tell-tale cipher telegrams. To understand this it is necessary to bear certain facts in mind. On the evening of the 29th December 1895 (when Dr. Jameson was on his way), Mr. Chamberlain in consequence of a suggestion from Mr. Fairfield, the head of the department, who thought that something of the kind might be contemplated, telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson:—"It has been suggested, though I do not think it probable, that an endeavour might be made to force matters at Johannesburg to a head by someone in the service of the Company advancing from Bechuanaland Protectorate with police. Were this to be done, I should have to take action under Articles 22 and 8 of the Charter. Therefore, if necessary, but not otherwise, remind Rhodes of these Articles; and intimate to him that in your opinion, he would not have my support, and point out the consequences that would follow." A few days later, in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that "after having carefully examined all the statements of all the parties concerned" to the best of his knowledge and belief, Mr. Rhodes, the Chartered Company, the Reform Committee of Johannesburg, and the High Commissioner were all equally ignorant of the intention or action of Dr. Jameson. Thus it appears that Mr. Rhodes affirmed that he had no knowledge of Dr. Jameson's intentions. It is true, that the Reform Committee and the Chartered Company, by which presumably we are to understand the Directors of that Company, made the same declaration. But that does not diminish, it is rather an aggravation of, Mr. Rhodes' responsibility for Dr. Jameson's raid and the official denial that he was cognisant of it. The proffered double resignation of the Chairmanship of the Chartered Company and of his seat on the Privy Council, can only be taken as an admission that the telegrams produced at the trials in Pretoria have made further denial impossible. Those telegrams doubtless constituted the "documentary evidence," which President Kruger [illegible] was in his possession [illegible]ility of the Jameson [illegible]t is strange that [illegible]ve been incautious [illegible] official declaration [illegible] would be produced on the subject, to accept without a moment's hesitation the denial of those said to be implicated. The fact that the signatures of five members of the Reform Committee were attached to the letter inviting Dr. Jameson's help, and that one of them was that of Cecil Rhodes's brother, ought to have suggested a certain degree of circumspection in dealing with a matter of such extreme delicacy.

The able and masterful Colonial Secretary has laid himself even more open to criticism in sending back Mr. Rhodes from London while the Pretoria trials were pending, to take over the administration of Rhodesia. He took this step, while suspicion was still hanging over Mr. Rhodes; and it was necessary to plead in deprecation that "his return ought to cause no alarm to anyone as it is impossible for him to do the mischief with which his enemies credit him." The gravity of the situation brought about by the Jameson episode was so fully recognised by Mr. Chamberlain that it is difficult to see how he could have taken a step so well calculated to embitter the racial animosities which had been aroused. Did he think that this would further the second object of British policy in South Africa to which he referred in Friday night's debate—"the establishment of an union between the British and the Dutch?" It would seem so, for he told the House at the time that Mr. Rhodes had been the most powerful man in South Africa, not on account of his connection with the Chartered Company, but because he was Premier of Cape Colony and was the only British statesman who had "succeeded in conciliating the two races, and bringing together the Dutch support for the proposals made by a British Minister." He had then the support of the Africanders as well as of the British community, and was master of many regions, having the forces of the Chartered Company under his control. "At that time I admit Mr. Rhodes was a man whose opinion was entitled to the utmost respect from the British Colonial Office and the Imperial Government. To have gone against a man who represented not only his own individual force and capacity, but the joint influence of British subjects and Dutch subjects in South Africa, would have been to risk the possession of South Africa itself." Inasmuch as it was well-known at the time that the Africanders of the Cape resented the action imputed to Mr. Rhodes, as a base betrayal and an act of treason, the wisdom of postponing the return of Mr. Rhodes to Africa until the excitement subsided, might have suggested itself to a Minister less impatient of diplomatic methods. It was not in least calculated to mitigate the alarm felt at the return of the ex-Premier to say, as Mr. Chamberlain did, that "he goes back almost as a private individual, having not the control of a single policeman, and having seen the work he set himself of consolidating and bringing together the Dutch and English races jeopardised and possibly destroyed." That was an admission that the Dutch and English races had been set by the ears by the Act which rendered it necessary to deprive the Chartered Company and Mr. Rhodes, nominally at least, of the control of the armed forces necessary to keep order in 750,000 square miles of territory. The illusory character of that deprivation was shown by the promptitude with which Mr. Rhodes, on his return to Africa, enlisted two hundred Soudanese to serve as an escort. It is not to be wondered that, under the circumstances, the two African Republics dread a renewal of raids, and are in consequence arming to the teeth, and that the Burghers throughout Cape Colony are following their example.

If the resignation of the Chairmanship of the Chartered Company by Mr. Rhodes is accepted by his colleagues on the Board—and for the present they have deferred its acceptance—that act may be expected to do something to restore the feeling of mutual confidence between Dutch and British in South Africa, which received such a shock by the invasion of the Transvaal. The most important question now is, what will be the fate of the Chartered Company? Mr. Chamberlain in the early days of January stated, that if the complicity of the Company in the Jameson raid were proved, he would be prepared to recommend the withdrawal of the Charter. In the telegram of 29th December above quoted, Sir Hercules Robinson was desired to inform Mr. Rhodes that he would take action under Articles 22 and 8 of the Charter, if the Company's police endeavoured to force matters at Johannesburg. It was, however, determined to await the result of the trial at Pretoria which is now concluded, and that of Dr. Jameson which will proceed next month, before instituting an inquiry into the action of the Company. If the information disclosed into the course of the trials be not deemed sufficient, Mr. Chamberlain has pledged the Government to take further means to arrive at the facts by appointing a Committee of both Houses to examine the whole situation. At the same time the Colonial Secretary has given reasons for still favouring the policy of government by Chartered Companies. Such Companies can spend the money of their shareholders in opening up territories in a manner which would be impossible to the Colonial Department, which has to go cap in hand to the Treasury, time and again, for sanction to the expenditure of five pounds. The Marquis of Lorne, who has had considerable experience in connection with the British East African Chartered Company, has dwelt feelingly on this aspect of the question. He asserts that the office of a Chartered Company is to spend millions of their own money on opening up territory, which the Imperial Government will take over, when sufficiently improved, grudgingly paying scarcely ten shillings in the pound for the capital expended, and in some cases not paying anything at all. It can easily be understood that the Government may make a hard bargain when dealing with a Company which at the start announces that it must take out its dividends in philanthropy; but it is difficult to suppose that a Company organised and guided by Mr. Cecil Rhodes would risk that fate without taking some steps to avert it. Mr. Arnold Forster, M.P., who is wide as the poles asunder from Mr. Labouchere in political matters, has informed the House of Commons that very comprehensive measures have been taken to burke inquiry into the methods of the South African Chartered Company. According to him, society has been, so to speak, salted and the trail of the serpent is over high and low. He even goes so far as to say that:—"An amount of money has been circulated in the interests of the Chartered Company which is shocking to contemplate, and there is only one tribunal big enough and strong enough to bring that Chartered Company to its senses, and stop what I believe to be a gigantic system of corruption, and that is, the tribunal of public opinion." Whether or not Mr. Chamberlain shares the same view, he has expressed his readiness to appoint a Committee of both Houses of Parliament to examine the whole question. When the trial of Dr. Jameson and his colleagues is concluded that of the Chartered Company before that tribunal, may be expected to begin.

THE other day we pointed out at some length the reasons which have led the Water Committee to adopt the proposal of the Municipal executive, that cross-communication should be made between the waters of Vehar and Tansa so as to enable the one service to be substituted for the other in case of accident. It may be as well to now briefly glance at the recommendations of the Committee in respect to the extensions of distribution mains required in Bombay itself. The sources of supply, Vehar, Tulsi, and Tansa, were not simultaneously adopted, but were resorted to one after the other, and all the time the growth of population and commerce has led to peopling of areas in the town and island formerly uninhabited. It is therefore in the natural order of things, and does not reflect the least discredit on those who planned and worked out the water-supply schemes of the Corporation, that the necessity has arisen for making various connecting links in the main system, and completing the distribution of pipes in order to meet the growing needs of the city. After full and careful enquiry, the Committee now ask the Corporation to meet these needs in a liberal, but at the same time cautious, manner. In an interim report, which has been adopted by the Corporation, they recommended an expenditure of Rs. 2,31,297 on mains in Kala Chowki, Sivri, and Reay Road, to meet the complaints that have arisen concerning the supply to Ghorupdeo and Tank Bunder districts. In the full report, they approve of the proposal to lay a 32-inch main from Chinchpogli to Grant Road, with the object of improving the supply and increasing the pressure in the mains throughout the Agripada, Kamathipura, Khara Talao, and Bhuleshwar districts, as well as to Girgaum, Dhobitalao, and the Fort, and of supplying Tansa water to the Malabar Hill reservoir. The material for the main in Arthur Road will include 22,000 feet of 32-inch pipes set free by the construction of the steel main from Vehar Lake to Kurla creek. With the object of effecting this saving the steel main will first be put in. Upwards

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEBATE.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The debate in the Commons on South Africa has been adjourned.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

A telegram from Yokohama states that Japan and Russia are negotiating for joint action in the Korea, the chief points being the King's return to the Palace (upon which Japan insists), the disposal of the troops, and the transfer of the Japanese telegraph from Seoul to Fusan to the Coreans.

THE JUBILEE STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Stakes :—

Victor Wild	1
Kilcock	2
Lombard	3

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia has telegraphed warmly thanking Her Majesty the Queen for her kind message of condolence on the occasion of his father's death, and stating that he will follow in the footsteps of his father, especially as regards preserving the firm friendship of Great Britain.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies have passed a vote of confidence in the African policy of the Government by a majority of one hundred and forty-five.

BIG CRICKET SCORE.

In the cricket match between Yorkshire and Warwick, the former made a record score of eight hundred and eighty-seven.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The India, Burma, and Ceylon Exhibition was opened at Earls Court, yesterday.

The Indian exhibits exceed those of last year three times over. Two hundred natives are employed, and all are freshly imported.

A new feature is an Indian printing press.

The great feature in the Ceylon Section is sixty Cingalese craftsmen, besides the devil-stick dancers, actors, jugglers, and nautch dancers.

Several important architectural additions have also been made, the whole forming a grand historical spectacle of India.

DEPARTURE OF SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

Sir Hercules Robinson sails for England on the 20th instant.

AMERICAN FILIBUSTERING SCHOONER AT HAVANA.

THE CREW COURT MARTIALLED AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.

EXCITEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEWYORK, MAY 10.

A Court Martial held at Havana has condemned to death the crew of the American filibustering schooner Competidor.

This has caused considerable excitement in the United States.

President Cleveland has informed Spain that the execution of the crew without a civil trial will be regarded as an unfriendly act by the United States Government.

A battalion of United States troops in Florida has been ordered to be held in readiness for service.

THE MATABELE REVOLT.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Imperial troops on their way to Buluwayo have been stopped at Mafeking, Earl Grey believing that the Matabele revolt has been crushed.

THE TRANSVAAL DEBATE.

In the House of Commons, last night, the debate on the Transvaal took place.

Mr. Chamberlain concurred in condemning the policy indicated in the cipher telegrams which have caused so much sensation, but said that men like Mr. Rhodes made the British Empire, and his proper place was in Africa, where he could best atone for the past. It was impossible, he said, to think of war with the Transvaal for the purpose of remedying the grievances of the Uitlanders, and it was only conceivable in the event of a deliberate breaking of the Convention.

The first object of the British policy in South Africa was to preserve our supremacy, which has certainly been threatened, and secondly to establish an union between the British and the Dutch.

It was untrue, Mr. Chamberlain said, that he thought of recalling Sir Hercules Robinson.

He (Mr. Chamberlain) proposed when the pending trials were concluded to appoint a committee of both Houses to examine into the whole situation.

THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF MASSOWAH.

ROME, MAY 8.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Duc di Sermoneta made a speech in which he rejected all idea of the evacuation of Massowah, and said the question of Kassala would be solved in conformity with Italian interests solely without forgetting the friendly ties with Great Britain.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massillia, with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left here, at 9 p.m., yesterday.

WARRANT OFFICERS' PRIVILEGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The families of Warrant Officers will in future be allowed free passages to and from England.

GHULAM HAIDAR KHAN.

Ghulam Haidar Khan proceeds at once to Kabul for orders.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE IN AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 9.

A widow re-marriage in the Dasa Shrimali Bania caste of the Jain community, was celebrated, to-day, under the auspices of the Widow Re-marriage Association. The bride and bridegroom came from Baroda territory. The bride's relations, it is said, are trying to persecute her on account of her re-marriage. The bride's age is twenty-two years.

THE POONA ABDUCTION CASE.

CONVICTION OF ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 9.

The Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Newnham Smith, delivered judgment in this case, to-day. He said that complainant was married in January 1895. They seemed to have led an unhappy life, but cohabited together till the 29th March 1896, on which date Mrs. Windsor left her husband's protection, and had not since lived with him. He reviewed the evidence at length, showing that the allegation as to the physical condition of the complainant at the time of his marriage, put forward by the defence, was not proved. The evidence did not show that complainant consented or connived at his wife's dishonour. Neither had he ever done anything to lead his wife to believe that he had abandoned her. The law of evidence of adultery as laid down in Starling I. P. C., page 627, was applicable to the facts of this case. He referred to the clandistine visits of the accused to the Windsor's house during the husbands absence, accompanied by acts of familiarity; the closing of the doors and windows during such visits, and the payment of money to keep such visits secret. His Worship also referred to accused and Mrs. Windsor taking a solitary drive round the cantonment, when the driver of the carriage saw hugging and kissing taking place, and staying for some days together at the Central Hotel. The theory of protection had been in his view entirely upset. If the accused had been honest in his intentions toward Mrs. Windsor there was nothing to prevent him from taking Mrs. Windsor to some relative or friend. It certainly did not justify him in living with Mrs. Windsor at the hotel. For the above reasons the magistrate held that accused had committed the offence of adultery, and he therefore convicted him under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code. Considering the status of the accused, and all the circumstances of the case, he sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was to be paid to complainant as compensation under section 545 C.P.C.

A DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.

The distribution of prizes to the Poona Volunteers took place, this evening, on the old Gymkhana ground, the present Volunteer Head-quarters. There was a good crowd of spectators, but the number of Volunteers present was not so large as on some former occasions, a good many being absent from Poona at Mahableshwar and Bombay.

The men were drawn up in companies, and shortly after six General John Gatacre, Commanding Poona District, came on the ground, and after inspecting the Corps, presented Sergeant-Major H. Dawe with a silver medal for long service and good conduct. General Gatacre read out a list of Sergeant Dawe's services, which included the relief of Khandahar, and complimented the recipient at the time of pinning on the medal on the distinction which he had earned. He then presented Sergeant J. Clabby with the Provincial Good Shooting Silver Medal. He read out a list of the medals won by Sergeant Clabby, comprising seventeen medals and two shields. The medal should have been presented last year, but the winner was absent at Rawalpindi in connection with the Chitral Campaign. General Gatacre complimented Sergeant Clabby, and said he was a credit to his regiment.

The prizes this year comprised a handsome salver, presented by the Maharaja of Palunpur and bearing his portrait, won by the cadets; the Harris Challenge Cup; the Meakin Challenge Shield; the Walker Challenge Cup; a gold medal, won by Corporal Carvalho; a silver medal, won by Sergeant Clarke; and a bronze medal, won by Corpoal Hanson. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Armstrong.

THE PACIFICATION OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 8.

THE Prince D. Affonso, the Governor-General, is fulfilling the pacific proclamation issued on assuming the reins of the Government. His Royal Highness has been pleased to remove the suspension of guarantees in Velhas Conquistas. It was also expected that the interdiction of the press would equally be removed, and freedom in criticising the acts of the administration would be restored, but it appears the time has not yet come. Senhor Neves de Ferreira, who is expected here, has been entrusted with a new treaty, which will have wider scope than the treaty that has expired, inasmuch as it is believed to embrace, besides the salt administration, the working of the Abkari Department. The last treaty was adversely commented on by the press, and the new one will certainly be subjected to still severer criticism. The news that the Governor-General is going to give an amnesty has resulted in a stoppage of the depredations the revolters have been committing. There are no more robberies that we hear of. As a matter of precaution the Government have created a company of second line with station at Ponda which will be composed of one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign, all with honorary rank, with eighty volunteers, all of whom will be paid by Government. Colonel Lobato, the President of the War Council, has been transferred as President of the Supreme Council, being substituted by Colonel Assa. There are strong rumours that Mr. C. F. de Henriques will be tried again, the judge being Mr. Alpoin, the District Judge of Bardez. The War Council will assemble to try Captain Mendonça and others who were charged with offering no resistance to the revolters at Sanquelim. His Royal Highness will go to visit Salsette, where a dinner and a ball will be offered to him on the 11th instant. It is reported that the Prince will proceed thence to Ponda, and subsequently to Pernem, where his Royal Highness will the stay for some days. The probable date of departure of the Prince is 7th June next. Mr. Queiroga is likely to be appointed Administrator of Ilhas, in place of Captain Gomes da Costa. Mr. Paulo Judice, who has been acting since the departure of Captain Gomes da Costa, has been doing the work satisfactorily. The application of Mr. Breto da Costa, the editor of the *Ultramar*, for permission to publish the paper, has been refused. Mr. Sertorio Mascarenha's application for re-instalment as Administrator of the Communities of Ilhas, has also been rejected. There is a rumour current here that Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa, Deputy for Bardez, has wounded by a pistol-shot Captain Gomes da Costa on the back. Probably it is a canard made by some scheming persons to cause a sensation. I have not been able to verify the statement from well-informed persons, who have reason to know the truth about it.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with the overland mails of April 24, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 11 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Abbott, Lt L H
Bridge, Lt E C
Buckle, Miss
Chernside, Mr J
Dow, Mr R A
Gregory, Lt G S
Glen, Mr David
Haig, Capt A E
Hepburne, Lt-Col
Hossain, Mr
Hutchinson, Mrs
Hayes, Dr and Mrs
Jenkins, Mr W
Jones, Mr M
Jones, Lt T W H
Jones, Capt Jenkin
Milne, Mr and Mrs
Maclean, Lt H D L
Nelson, Miss L
Ritchie, Mr Hamilton
Rose, Mrs and Miss
Rhina, Mr A
Ritchie, Mrs and infant
Saunder, Surg-Major
Smith, Mr W F L
Thomson, Miss
Walker, Mr and Mrs
Weldon, Capt G A

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Lt A M
Biscoe, Mr
Combridge, Mr A J
Doe, Mr A H
Fowle, Major
Greave, Mr R T
Hunt, Col J S
Jone, Mr Percy
Joaquim, Rev Father
Jackson, Mr Edward
Keenion, Mr R L

FROM PORT SAID.

Conyngham, Capt G P L
Prassred, Mr B H

WEATHER REPORT.—London to Brindisi, light winds and fine weather throughout Brindisi to Suez. Suez to Aden, fresh to strong head winds and fine weather. Aden to 50° East, moderate southern winds, rain clouds, and much haze, from thence to Bombay light W. N. W. winds, smooth sea and fine weather.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND AFRICA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN was able on Wednesday to fulfil his long-standing engagement to be the guest of the members of the Constitutional Club. In one respect it was better all round that circumstances led to the two postponements of the banquet. If it had taken place on the second date fixed guests and hosts might have been embarrassed, for there were still lingering echoes of the fierce outcry against what in certain political circles was considered his undue civility to President Kruger. The feeling that prompted the demonstration referred to still exists, but in a modified form, and Mr. Chamberlain's detractors in the Conservative camp are silent before the evidence that if his policy with regard to South African affairs is wrong he has by his masterly activity captured the entire support of his colleagues. His speech the night before last was chiefly remarkable for its references to African affairs, but it contained the spice necessary to make it quite palatable to so purely a party gathering. For instance, he congratulated the company on the fact that the Government has such a large majority behind them that they are not under the necessity of truckling to any fad or faction; while he tickled the ears of the groundlings by describing Lord Rosebery's foreign policy as "one long record of unbroken failure," thus exemplifying what I have previously pointed out, that neither of these statesmen can ever refer to each other without betraying a bitterness almost amounting to personal hatred. On the question of South Africa Mr. Chamberlain did not allow the mortification he must feel at the dilatory tactics in favour at Pretoria to influence his judgment, and his reference to the situation will, in spite of the rather unfortunate slip, if it was a slip, to a "defective and corrupt" administration, probably cause less annoyance in the Transvaal than they have caused in Germany, where the Press has become increasingly hostile ever since it was known that the Emperor William was, as a sign of repentance, it may be hoped, showing an inclination to kiss and be friends by paying his annual visit to the Cowes Regatta. The passage in Mr. Chamberlain's speech that has given so much offence in Berlin is the following :—"There are two governing factors in the question of South Africa; the first is that Great Britain is, has been, and must continue to be the paramount Power in those regions. Our interests are superior to those of everyone else, and I believe I speak the opinion of the nation when I say that, at all risks and at all costs, we will resist any foreign interference." As may be supposed, this declaration was received with tremendous cheers; indeed, so enthusiastic were the right hon. gentleman's listeners that many of them rose and waved their handkerchiefs. They were perhaps less delighted when Mr. Chamberlain went on to point out, what he has so often pointed out before, that the keynote of our policy in South Africa should be one of amity between the English and the Dutch. He thinks it quite natural that the Dutch at the Cape should sympathize with their compatriots "whenever they think they are subject or are likely to be subject to any injustice or to the arbitrary exercise of force;" but he does not despair of regaining their support for proper reforms in Johannesburg. Up to a recent date—until recent events—the sympathy of the Dutch population at the Cape, in the Orange Free State, and even of progressive Dutchmen in the South African Republic itself—the sympathy of all three was, said Mr. Chamberlain, with the Imperial Government and with the Uitlanders in endeavouring to secure the redress of grievances. "There has been a revulsion of feeling since from causes which are well known, but I do not despair—in fact, I have a confident hope that we shall be able, in the course of no lengthened time, to restore the situation as it was before the invasion of the Transvaal, to have at our backs the sympathy and support of the majority of the Dutch population in Africa, and if we have that, the opinion—the united opinion—which that will constitute will be an opinion which no power in Africa can resist." With reference to Matabeleland Mr. Chamberlain by representing the rising in Rhodesia as a local affair that could be settled locally intended to remove the alarm that has been felt for some days past as to the outlook there, and he partially succeeded. Even the *Times* is almost persuaded that he is right, though it points out that we are bound to consider the possibility of a different result from that anticipated by Mr. Chamberlain. It is difficult to maintain that, apart from any intervention in Matabeleland, the British forces at Cape Town ought not to be considerably reinforced to provide against contingencies. With regard to the Soudan Mr. Chamberlain was silent, but the Dongola Expedition was a prominent topic in last night's discussion on the Budget. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's words with reference to the cost of that campaign and the other things he said about it have given great satisfaction to the Liberals—greater than to some of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's own supporters. In his speech replying to Sir Henry Fowler's criticisms, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said he confessed that he had not calculated on expenditure of any great amount in the coming year for "enormous military operations" either in the Soudan or South Africa. The cost of the troops which had been sent to the territories of the Chartered Company would be borne by that company. With regard to Egypt, Sir H. Fowler spoke of enormous military preparations. Where, he asked, did the right hon. gentleman get his information from? The truth was that the Egyptian Government had undertaken the expedition towards Dongola with their own forces and at their own cost, and there was no obligation upon him to provide for any large expenditure on that account. The *Times* is alarmed at Sir William Harcourt's attempt to pin the Ministry to an undertaking in no case to spend British money in either South Africa or the Soudan. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's words, according to the leading journal, bear no such interpretation.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

The controversy respecting the Education Bill is daily increasing in force, but the Opposition seem to take more pleasure in denouncing the measure introduced by Mr. Chaplin this week to assist the agricultural interest by cutting down local rating. The feature of the debate on this measure was the attack of Mr. George Whiteley, who, speaking from the Conservative benches as a borough member, opposed the Bill tooth and nail to the great delight of the Radicals opposite. That Mr. Whiteley's views are held by other Conservatives of his class is undoubted, but it is expected that the rather shrewd promise of the Government to make an inquiry into urban rating will for the most part disarm criticism in that quarter.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., AND MR. JOHN BURNS, M.P.

During the recent discussion in the House of Commons regarding the employment of Lascars and Seedee boys on mail steamers there was a passage of arms between the member for Cardiff and the member for Battersea which somehow or other was not reported in the *Times* and inadequately reported in other papers. In justice to Mr. Maclean, his reply to the attack made upon him in his absence by Mr. Burns deserves fuller publicity than it has hitherto received, and I make no apology for returning to the subject. Mr. Burns, it seems, claimed Mr. Maclean's vote because of an election placard issued during the contest at Cardiff pledging him if returned to endeavour to secure the employment of British sailors on British ships. In replying to this thrust, Mr. Maclean said he did not want to defend that placard, and all he now had to say was that the employment of so many foreign sailors in the British Mercantile Marine was a serious matter that ought to engage the attention of Parliament. But that was quite distinct from the question of the employment of lascars and Seedee pockets. So far as the employment of lascars and Seedee men was concerned, he would not wish his bitterest enemy to undertake stoke-hole duty on Red Sea steamers. As to the employment of Lascars, the hon. Member for Battersea had quite misrepresented the case as regarded what he (Mr. Maclean) had said at Cardiff. The people of Cardiff did not judge him by a few election squibs on the walls; they had known him and his opinions on every question of foreign and domestic policy for fifteen years, and as regarded the question of the employment of Lascars, his record was perfectly clear and strong. This hare was first started by the hon. Member for Middlesbrough, who went to Cardiff and opened a campaign, attacking Lascars, and showing such colossal ignorance of the most elementary facts of the situation that he spoke of these sailors as foreigners, whom it was disgraceful to employ under the British flag. Indignant at that speech, he (Mr. Maclean) took the earliest opportunity of addressing a public meeting at Cardiff. He then denounced the proposal to boycott Lascars as a monstrous and odious suggestion, which could only have been put forward by men who had erased the very name of freedom and fairplay from their political creed. The speech he made was published in the newspapers and afterwards in pamphlet form by the Conservative Association, and circulated by tens of thousands. That speech being made he was never asked any questions on the subject, and the electors of Cardiff accepted his views. It would have been for him an act of disloyalty to India, whose interests he held dear, to take any other view. He had made many voyages to India on steamers manned by Lascars. Those men did not approach in training and discipline the men of the British Navy, who were probably the finest specimens of humanity the world could show; but they were excellent sailors in point of discipline and capacity for doing their work, and he meant to say that ships navigated by Lascars were as well handled as most of the ships in the Mercantile Navy of England. These Lascars belonged to a seafaring race, who for centuries had been daring and skilful sailors. These men crossed the Indian Sea and Red Sea long before England was discovered by the Phonicians. England had taken possession of India, and were they to deny these men the right of earning their own living under the British flag? They were as much entitled as our own sailors were to do that. It would be a very shameful thing to prevent them doing so. What was suggested by the hon. Member for Battersea would be a very short-sighted policy. What would be the result of driving these men out of employment? The Indian Government would be bound to protect its own people by subsidising steamers for the special service of the Indian Government, and employ Lascars, and thus we should lose the carrying trade which at present we enjoyed. He could not allow a slur to be cast on him on this question. He expressed his regret that any Member of that House should have brought forward these intolerant views against the people of India at the very time they were employing Indian troops to fight their battles in Central Africa, and they hoped soon in the Soudan.

Mr. Burns impenitently replied that he was "not going to be led away by the excellent red herring of the hon. gentleman on whom he had thrown no slur," but the opinion of every impartial person who reads Mr. Maclean's defence must be that, for once at any rate, the idol of Battersea found more than his match in the member for Cardiff. It would be interesting to know how many of these gentlemen, who so strongly object to the employment of Indians on mail steamers, partly subsidized by the Indian Government, are members of Sir William Wedderburn's Parliamentary group. The remorseless Dr. Barry may be interested to learn that the Peninsular and Oriental Company are threatened with opposition. Indeed, it is said that the Liverpool firm which competed last time for the mail contract, have already submitted "important proposals to Government;" but I have not heard that there has been any fall in P. and O. shares as the result of this announcement, accompanied as it is by the intimation that, on the previous occasion, the same company "nearly" succeeded in abolishing the present arrangement. We are told that the latter fact is "perhaps not generally known." It is not generally known, and even now many may possibly find some difficulty in believing it.

CONGRESS AND COTTON DUTIES.

The people of India in their fight with the people of Lancashire on the subject of the cotton duties have not, I fancy, received much assistance from the body known as the "British Committee of the National Congress." Indeed, I seem to remember a certain visit of Congress leaders to Manchester with a message which sounded rather like a promise to help Lancashire to abolish the duties if Lancashire would help Indian reformers to abolish military expenditure across the frontier. The proposition may not have been stated exactly in that form, but that appeared to be its effect. I am reminded of what then occurred by an announcement that the Indian Parliamentary Committee has just decided to send a letter to the Secretary of State for India recommending that "both the import and excise duties should be removed from the coarser Indian cotton goods." The Committee, it is stated, do this irrespective of the bearing of the question of either Lancashire or Indian industries and "do not object" to the duty originally proposed for the finer class of goods. There is not much chance of their belated suggestion inducing Lord George Hamilton to re-open the question. By the way, I understand that one reason why the "Indian Parliamentary Committee" was formed was that there might be some organization here in direct communication with the Secretary of State for India. In accordance with a long-established rule, the India Office refuses, I believe, to receive representations from the British Committee, as they are simply the representatives and agents of people in India, whose recognised channel of communication with the Secretary of State is through the authorities in India.

BARON DE HIRSCH.

All who knew the late Baron de Hirsch merely by sight—and his face was very familiar to Londoners—must have been surprised to find that he was in his sixty-fifth year. He did not look anything like so old, but his intimate friends say that he aged somewhat after the death of his son, which was a terrible blow to him. One of his last acts was to visit the young man's grave in company with the Baroness. Baron de Hirsch died at Ogyalla, near Komom, in Hungary, during the night. A rumour gained currency in Paris that he had been the victim of foulplay in connexion with the anti-Semite movement (the leader of which in Austria, Herr Lueger, has once more been elected Burgomaster of Vienna); the report, however, proved to be quite unfounded, the cause being apoplexy. His father was a banker in Bavaria, but the deceased was sent as a lad of thirteen to school in Belgium. At seventeen years of age, he was in business for himself at Brussels, finally allying himself with the opulent Antwerp financier, M. Bischoffsheim, whose daughter he married. All his undertakings prospered, and it is said that at thirty he was indulging in speculations as large as any of those undertaken by the richest men on the Brussels Bourse. The story of his great *coup* thirty years ago is thus told :—"A commercial crisis was impending, and when it came, in 1866, he was in a position to take the fullest advantage of others' misfortunes. The banking business of M. Legrand Dumonceau came down with a crash as severe as that which befell the City of London when Overend and Gurney suspended payment. The monetary world of Belgium reeled under the shock. Young Hirsch had his pick of the assets, which included the Oriental railways—then consisting of the line from Constantinople to Adrianople, with a branch to Dedeagatch. When the reaction came on the revival of confidence, he set himself to work to build up the fallen values. In this he was more than successful, and, extending his financial operations to every capital in Europe, he went on from million to million until he stood in the front rank of the world's plutocrats." In Vienna he was not greatly admired as a business man; indeed, he was reproached in the Austrian capital with recklessness and cruelty in his transactions, and he was studiously boycotted by a considerable part of the financial world. But his charities were unparalleled in their munificence. As the managers of many a charitable institution in this country are aware, his benevolence was not reserved for his own race, though of course they had the greatest share, but he was almost as catholic in his charities as he was cosmopolitan in his tastes. At Vienna, Budapest, Lemberg, Cracow, New York, and other cities he instituted permanent committees with £1,000 a month each to spend in aid of distressed artisans. He offered 80,000,000 francs to Russia for share purposes; the offer was rejected. In Galicia he established eighty-one elementary and trade schools at a cost of 12,000,000 francs. The colonisation of Jews in Argentina cost about 200,000,000 francs, and the emigration of Hebrews from Russia several years ago was mainly at his expense. Five years ago, he used to say that he had spent £3,000,000 in this way, and that he was spending so much on these objects that if he lived long enough he should die a pauper. He was not, as his intimate friends admit, faultless. I remember being in Paris when everybody was talking about the way in which he paid out a certain fashionable club for refusing to admit him as a member. He bought their house and gave them notice to quit. I was told by someone who was *au fait* with the Paris social life, that one of his less amiable qualities was to invite needy representatives of the aristocratic French families to his dinner parties and to offer them the most expensive cigars, reminding them that they did not often get the chance of such luxuries. The *Courier* is responsible for the following :—"The Baron had a fondness for playing cards with the ladies he met at country houses, and losing money to them. Not a few sixpences either, but ten, twenty, fifty pounds at a sitting. At first sight there may not seem anything very embarrasing in this. But the fact is that the Baron would take pains to lose, and it was a common thing for on-lookers to say that such and such a lady with whom he was playing bezique, or whatever the game might be, would be richer that evening by fifty pounds or so. Fairly won, no lady would object, perhaps. But the Baron would carefully stop, or play badly, just so as to leave his opponent the victor; and then what he really enjoyed was pulling out a few bank notes and passing them over. Not a very vicious taste in a multi-millionaire; still it is not every lady in society who can take what is practically a present of money without feeling uncomfortable. The worst of it was that the Baron was such a bad hand at deception. Everybody knew his little game." Let us hope that these stories are at all events exaggerated. That there was another and more pleasant side to his character is shown by his unbounded charities. It is not every man who has made his life who is gifted with the instinct of philanthropy, or if he is, knows how to make such good use of his charitable contributions as Baron de Hirsch made of his. "One who knew him"—probably Mr. Arnold White—writes that, almost an ascetic himself, he regarded with contempt the habits of the comfortable classes. He refrained from smoking, and was accustomed to drink nothing stronger than a little red wine and water. Upon the indulgences of the idle rich he was bitterly satirical. He received four hundred begging letters every day of the year—some of them from people who would not like to have them published. For wealthy Jews he had a positive dislike. He credited them with little more than the love of money. In politics he was a Radical, and in some things an advanced Collectivist. He believed that the key to our English character was our extravagance and idleness. He was never tired of inveighing against the British land system—I should mention that all this appears in the columns of the *Daily Chronicle*,—and often declared that unless a system for the sub-division of property were carried out promptly and successfully, we should have revolutionary times over here. He regarded with amazement the patience and docility of our wage-earners in allowing so small a class to absorb the majority of the land. On one occasion the writer accompanied him to a Hyde Park demonstration. After listening to a Socialist orator some time Hirsch said to his companion: "I agree with every word that man has said. I will talk to him." And so he did. It is perhaps a good thing for the Baron that his identity was not disclosed to the crowd, for although Englishmen take their Hyde Park politics as a rule mildly, we can imagine that some of the horny-handed sons of the soil (?) might have enjoyed the pleasure of hustling so frightful an example of the hated capitalist. Secretly we are told that he estimated London and Paris society at their true value. I am afraid the estimate was not a very high one if many of his "friends" were like the peer who was heard to abuse his host after enjoying his hospitality and the best shooting Europe could produce for more than a month.

M. LEON SAY.

Simultaneously with the news of the death of Baron de Hirsch came tidings that M. Leon Say, another distinguished foreigner, though distinguished in a very different way, had succumbed to his short illness. There was probably no man in the front rank of politics across the Channel who had so many friends in this country as the late M. Leon Say, who, perhaps, owing to his Protestantism was in many respects more of an Englishman than a Frenchman. He admired England and English institutions, and was always glad of an excuse to run over to London. Only the other day, in order to take part in a not very important dinner of political economists, he travelled all night from Paris, and I fear that the fatigues he then underwent may have contributed to bring about that loss which has befallen Europe and France. His disappearance from the scene just now is particularly unfortunate for France, where more councillors of the type of M. Leon Say are much needed.

LORD HARRIS ON MISSIONS.

Notwithstanding that he had to make a rather long speech in the House of Lords in moving the second reading of the Bill to enable motor cars to be used on highways in this country, your late Governor found time to take the chair, yesterday, at the annual meeting of the Poona Missionary Association of St. Mary and St. John. Lord Harris expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present on that occasion, when as a politician he was glad to speak of the work which was carried on in India. As one who had been in India, he could speak most gratefully of the Missions and of the vast amount of good which was being accomplished, not only in the missionary efforts, but in educational work. Such efforts must be beneficial. For this reason he was glad to be present to show his interest and to take part in the proceedings that day, and to give assurance that the officials of India do feel grateful to the Missions and for the work which they were so nobly carrying on. Father Page, Father Gardner (who has recently returned from India), the Bishop of Reading, and General Meriless took part in the proceedings. In a few days the "May meetings" will be in full swing. This evening, at the Memorial Hall, in Farringdon Street, Mr. W. S. Caine's Anglo-Indian Temperance Association is to hold its annual reunion under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji are announced to deliver addresses.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. C. McK. Hall, Ben. Ret.; Lt.-Col. C. J. Farquharson, B.S.C.; Surg. John Craig, Bo. Ret.; M. Leon Say; Baron Hirsch; Marquis of Bath; Major-Gen. A. C. K. Lock; Col. G. A. F. Sulivan; Admiral W. Cornish Bowden; Mr. W. M. Cooper; Mr H. G. Hoare; Dowager Lady Addington; and Dowager Lady Poore.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a paragraph in the news column of your to-day's issue, allow me to point out, to prevent possible misapprehension, that the enhanced rates of Fire Insurance under a new Calcutta tariff therein mentioned apply to the North-West Provinces and Bengal, and not to this side of India.—Yours, &c.,

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary,
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents.

May 9.

IMPORTS into Calcutta from foreign countries in the past month continued on a large scale. The total value reached over two and a half crores, an improvement of eighty-five lakhs or nearly fifty per cent. Cotton goods alone rose in value by over fifty two lakhs, and metals, with machinery and sugar gave increased results. There was a marked expansion in receipts of treasure, imports rising from six to over thirty lakhs. Silver increased, but gold is chiefly responsible for the heavy rise, having advanced by twenty lakhs.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PARSEES.

THE Parsees of Bombay manifested their feelings of gratitude towards the late Shah of Persia by giving expression to their profound sorrow at his death at a large and representative public meeting held yesterday afternoon, in the hall of Mr. Wadiaji's fire-temple, under the auspices of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., presiding. The meeting was attended by leading and prominent Parsee citizens. Amongst those present were: Sir Jamshetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Kaikhosro M. Alpaiwalla, Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, Messrs. N. R. Ranina, D. R. Chichgar, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, Erwad Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, Messrs. K. R. Cama, Bomanji Byramji Patell, Ardaseer Byramji Patell, Nusserwanji Merwanjee Panday, Ardesher Merwan Irani, &c.

In opening the proceedings, the chairman remarked that they had assembled there that day to show their feelings of deep grief occasioned by the sad and untimely death of the late Shah, Naser-ed-Din, of Persia. It was their duty to send a message of condolence to the family of the late Shah expressing their sympathy towards them. The Parsees had sustained an irreparable loss in the death of the late Shah, who had demonstrated his goodwill towards the Zoroastrians in several practical ways. The late Shah's jubilee was to be celebrated on the 6th of May, and the popular Persian Consul had issued invitations to an evening entertainment, but their grief could be better imagined than described when they suddenly received the sad news of the Shah being laid low at the hands of an assassin. Their joy was converted into sorrow. The late Shah performed many acts of kindness towards the Zoroastrians in Persia, and did his best to ameliorate the conditions of Persian Parsees, who have lost a kind patron. Had his Imperial Majesty been spared a few years more, the conditions of the Irani Parsees would have been still better. Nobody had ever dreamt that the jujia poll-tax would ever be abolished, but as soon as the grievance caused by the levying of this tax on the Parsees was brought to the attention of the Shah, the tax was abolished fourteen years back. This one act alone was sufficient to win their hearts; but besides the abolition of the jujia, the Shah removed many small burdens from the heads of his Parsee subjects, and freed them from certain glaring injustice which was perpetrated on their co-religionists in Persia. The Shah also issued orders to give encouragement to several charitable educational institutions and boarding schools established in Persia by the benevolence of the Parsees. The Shah always paid attention to their memorials praying for justice to poor Irani Parsees; and an instituted enquiry into the slaughter of innocent Parsees. The chairman went on to remark that human beings could not but submit to the decree of Heaven. The ways of God were inscrutable, and they could not do anything but show their sympathy with the bereaved Royal Family. He expressed a hope that peace and prosperity might attend the present Shah, and that the Almighty God would give him wisdom to follow in the footsteps of his worthy parent. He proposed that the Parsee community of Bombay, being shocked and grieved by the news of the assassination of the Shah, Naser-ed-Din, who acted with generous feelings towards the Irani Parsees and freed them from the burden of jujia tax, record its deep sense of sorrow and regret caused by the melancholy event.

Mr. Ardesher Merwan Irani seconded the proposition. He spoke from personal experience of the good heart and noble qualities of the late Shah, whose loss would be widely and deeply felt.

The resolution was carried in solemn silence.

Dastur Peshotan then proposed that a telegraphic message of condolence be sent to the present Shah, Muzzafurdin.

Mr. N. R. Ranina seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. K. R. Cama then proposed that a congratulatory message be sent to the present Shah, expressing their joy at his ascending the throne.

Erwad Jivanji Mody seconded the resolution. He trusted that the new Shah would be as good as his father, and take interest in the welfare of the Irani Parsees.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. D. R. Chichgar, a vote of thanks was accorded to the trustees of the fire-temple for allowing the use of the hall for the meeting.

A hearty vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw terminated the proceedings.

MEETING OF THE SUNI MAHOMEDANS OF BOMBAY.

A large and influential meeting of the leading members of the Suni Mahomedan Jamats of Bombay was held at the residence of Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal, a well-known merchant, on Saturday morning, to consider what steps should be taken to express their sorrow and sympathy on account of the lamentable death by assassination of his late Imperial Majesty Naser-ed-Din Shah. Besides the several leading members of every Jamat of Suni Mussalmans, over 600 persons of the Suni sect had assembled at the above place. The chief Kaji, Mahomed Ali Morgay, presided, and explained the object of the meeting at length. Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal then proposed that a deputation composed of the leading members of each Jamat should wait on the representative of the Shah of Persia in Bombay for the purpose of giving expression to the deep feelings of grief and sympathy universally felt amongst them, and to request the Persian Consul-General to forward a telegram to the above effect to his Imperial Majesty the new Shah. It was also proposed that an address of condolence be forwarded to the new Shah on behalf of the community. Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal also proposed that all the Suni Mahomedan Jamats should out of respect for the memory of the late Shah close their business entirely on Sunday (the 10th instant). These propositions were seconded by Mahomed Ismail Macha, and passed unanimously. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, and Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal for the use of his bungalow, the meeting dispersed.

In accordance with the above, a deputation of gentlemen, numbering in all about ninety, and headed by Sirdar Mir Abdulally Khan Bahadur, waited on the Persian Consul-General, Tardeo, at 10 a.m., on Saturday. The members of the deputation were received by Mr. Cowasji D. Rustomji, the Persian Vice-Consul, who introduced them to the Consul-General. The deputation having been accommodated in the hall of the Consulate, Kaji Mahomed Ismael Mari rose and spoke at some length in Persian, expressing the deep sorrow felt by all his co-religionists in Bombay at the sudden and shocking death of the late Shah, and praising in fitting terms his late Majesty, by whose death the kingdom of Persia is deprived of a great, capable and liberal-minded ruler. The Consul-General was then requested to forward a telegram of condolence and sympathy to the new Shah. The Consul-General, in replying, was very much affected and deeply touched and gratified at the demonstration of sorrow and kindly feelings on the part of the Mussalmans of Bombay, and he cordially thanked them all for the same. He had, he said, no hesitation in describing the late Shah-en-Shah as one endowed with great qualities both of head and heart such as have endeared him to his subjects of all creed and dominations. He was ever anxious for the happiness of the people over whom he ruled for nigh fifty years with a firm and beneficient hand, and this no doub

Haji Ahmed, Khan Bahadoor Kassam Haj Mitha, Hajis Oosman Haji Abba, Abdoola Mia Ahmed Khundvani, Ahmed Oosman, Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola, Ebrahim Latiff, Ebrahim Tar, Tar Mahomed Latiff, Esmail Goolmohomed, and Oomer Jamal, Patel Moosa Haji Sulliman, Hajis Jan Mahome.i Latiff, Mahomed Sulifmaa, and Dawood Ismael, Patel Yoosub Abdul Rehman, Mahomed Adamji Badruddin, Ebrahim Khan Mahomed, Kaji Mahomed Ali Morgay, Kaji Mahomed Esmail Mari, Mahomed Esmail Seth Macba, Ahmed Saheb Dulvi, Nacoda Goolamhusain Rogey, Ahmed Saheb Khatkhatey, Moulvi Saheb Khatkhatey, Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, Sheik Syed Ebrahim, Fakir Mahomed Babanbhai, Ramjanbhai Babanbhai, Sheik Essa bin Kalifa, Abdool Mohosin bin Ahmer, Abdool Rezak Kertas, Abdool Rehman Essa, Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, Haji Adum Haji Junas, Khan Bahadoor Syed Bhava Mia Peermia (of Ahmedabad), Syed Mahomedmia (of Radanpur), Hakim Noor Mahomed, Mahomed Hassan, Hajis Khan Mahomed Moosa, Oomer Ali Mahomed, Tar Mahomed Uyeeb, Vully Abdoola, Yoosuf Soomar, and Oosman Dawood, and others.

MOURNING IN KARACHI.

On Saturday last, a telegram announcing the sad intelligence of the death of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia was received with feelings of profound regret at the Persian Consulate here. During Saturday and Sunday, the Mahomedans of different communities, the chief Afghan Sirdars, including Sirdar Mohammad Hashimkhan, the gentry of other classes, and the president of the Sind Mohammedan Association visited the Consulate with the view of expressing their sympathy and deep condolence with the Persian Consul, Mukarrabulkhakan, Miraza Mohammad Sadikkhan, and brothers. On Monday last the "Fatiha" ceremony, accompanied by the "Rozakhani," was performed at the Consulate. Professor Muhammad Jaafarkhan Mirza delivered to the audience a detailed account in Persian and Urdu of the happy and tranquil state of Persia owing to the mildness and justice of his Majesty, Naser-ed-Din Shah's rule, during his administration, also the many vast improvements introduced into the Persian empire during the meritorious career of his Majesty's 50 years' reign, his friendly relations with all Powers, his even temper, practical good sense, considerable experience, his successful travels to Europe, great capacity, skill, liberality, and his affability to all those who came in contact with him. This most esteemed and popular monarch fully earned the admiration and approbation of not only his own Mohammedan subjects, but of the entire public, including the Zoroastrian subjects of Persia, and the Parsees of India. His Majesty's loss has caused wide-felt regret, and we are informed that the Sind Mohammedan Association and the Parsee community also are about to send formal letters of condolence through the above Persian representative.—"Phœnix."

CHRONICLES OF CALCUTTA.

(*Continued.*)

CHAPTER XXIX.

17. Now the names of the five Elders were these: Gregorius of Armenia, a just man, of the stature of Zaccheus, and a pleader of note among the people. In the storehouse of his memory were a great multitude of psalms.

18. Dougal, the Scribe and Keeper of the parchments, who also gave much alms to the poor with his own hands every Sabbath, and even then did not think more highly of himself than he ought to think. He also kept the bag.

19. And Clarkius, his brother, a quiet and prudent man; skilful in painting, and held in estimation by all the Synagogue. He it was who had charge of the stamping of the coins for the Queen's Treasury.

20. Doran, the Master-builder; a meek man and a lover of peace. He was also facus by being the father-in-law of Dougal, the Scribe.

21. And last, though not the least of all, Wann, the Rabbi, an eloquent man, strong in spirit and mighty in the Scriptures, of note also in the School of the Prophets.

22. These are the five who were the Ruling Elders in the Synagogue of Saint Andrew.

23. And there was peace in those days, and the Synagogue prospered, and Dougal, the Scribe, did that which was right in his own eyes, and the bag was full of shekels of silver.

CHAPTER XXX.

1. But it came to pass after those days that the spirit of Jeshurun who waxed fat and kicked, took possession of certain in the Synagogue.

2. And then there arose a strife among them which should be greatest to exercise lordship over the brethren.

3. For they forgot the words of Him who said: If any man desire to be first, the same shall be the slave of all.

4. And those other words in their Sacred Book: By love serve one another.

5. And the strife waxed hot amongst them, and the heathen around them laughed, and pointed at them the finger of scorn and mockingly said: Behold how these men of Saint Andrew love one another.

6. Now about this time it came to pass that the office of chief player on the instruments fell vacant, and the Chief Rabbi said unto himself: What need have I to consult with Dougal, the Scribe, and the others concerning this matter.

7. I, even I myself will look out for a man cunning and skilful on the organ, and will appoint him to the vacant office.

8. Now the Chief Rabbi consisted of two personalities, and they twain made one flesh.

9. The one named Alexander was a Government officer, and the executor of Imperial orders, and lord of the Synagogue and all its functions.

10. The other who was called Ferrier was the servant of the Synagogue; preaching the word; visiting the sick; ministering to the poor and needy: full of kindness and good deeds; servant of all, and beloved of all.

11. And sometimes the Chief Rabbi manifested himself as Alexander to the Elders and to the people, and sometimes as Ferrier, so that oft times they were astonished and greatly perplexed as to which manifestation was before them.

12. It was Chief Rabbi Alexander who said: I, and I alone will appoint a man to be chief player on the instruments. And he forthwith appointed a cunning and skilful player.

13. Now, when the Ruling Elders saw what was being done, and that the Chief Rabbi was manifesting himself as Alexander and not as Ferrier amongst them.

14. They took counsel together amongst themselves, and said one to another: (The work of diciphering the manuscript is making good progress, and I hope soon to have the whole complete.)—ANTIQUARIAN in the "Indian Daily News."

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. H. MURRAY, having been promoted to Major-General, vacates his appointment as Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Bengal Command.

IN the Punjab Command Orders of the 29th April appears the following reference to the necessity for greater strictness in dealing with cases of loss of arms:—It having come to the notice of the Lieutenant-General Commanding that in more than one instance the loss of arms, under circumstances which indicated neglect on the part of the soldiers charged with their custody, has recently been disposed of without trial by court-martial, the attention of General Officers Commanding is invited to paragraph 433, Army Regulation, India, Volume III, which lays down that the mere payment for arms loss or stolen through neglect is not to be considered a sufficient punishment. In certain cases it is obvious that such payment may be no punishment at all.

A PROMINENT feature about the report of the Tezpur Lunatic Asylum, Assam, for 1895 as presented by Surgeon-Major Macnamara, Superintendent, is the small death-rate, the percentage being only 6·59 as compared with 16·44 in the previous year. The reduction in the cost of maintenance per head is equally satisfactory, a saving of over three rupees per person having been effected, reducing the charge to Rs. 93-8. There were 105 inmates at the beginning of the year, and 37 were admitted during the year. Twenty-six were discharged, of whom twenty-one were cured, and the remaining five had improved considerably. Only seven deaths occurred and there were no escapes. At the close of the year the asylum contained 111 persons, of whom 89 were males and 22 females, fifty-two being natives of the Province and the remainder immigrants.

THE members of the Perso-Baluch Boundary Commission, who arrived at Quetta a few day ago from Kalat, report having found all the border tribes most anxious to come under British protection. The difference between British and Persian rule was strongly marked by the fact that the coming of the Persian Commissioner not infrequently caused all the inhabitants of a village to fly to the mountains, taking all their portable property with them. The British Commissioners, on the other hand, never experienced any difficulty of this kind. Mr. Sykes, Consul-General at Kerman, together with Miss Sykes, arrived at Quetta with the Commission, having been with them for some time. Colonel Holdich, Colonel Wahab and Captain Kemball are now on their way to Simla.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Antony Klobukowski as Consul-General of France at Calcutta; of Maliaka Yanopoulos Effendi as Consul-General of Turkey at Malta; of Mr. J. C. Pilinski as Consul of France at Bombay; and of Mr. G. D. Advocaat as Consul of the Netherlands at Calcutta.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL HOLDICH AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WHAB, lately on demarcation duty on the Persian frontier, arrived at Sim'a on Wednesday.

IT is understood that the scheme for settling the permanent garrisons along the North-West frontier will be worked out this summer. It may, as we stated some time ago, result in some changes in the present 1st and 2nd class districts in the Punjab.

GEORGE FABIAN, in charge of the Nawab of Patna's stables, was thrown on Tuesday while exercizing a horse in the Happy Valley. He fell on his head and broke his neck.

A PROPOSAL to impose a tax on bicycles and tricycles in Calcutta, where "wheeling" has suddenly become extraordinarily popular, has been set aside on the ground that the Commissioners have no power under the Municipal Act to levy such a tax.

A VERY important decision has been given by the District Judge of Mussoorie, against the Local Municipality. The Judge has ruled that the local authorities can assess on the net value of a house only, and that from the gross rental one fifth must be deducted for furniture and one-sixth for annual repairs. This ruling represents loss of ten thousand rupees per annum to the Mussoorie Municipality, and unless it is reversed on appeal must adversely affect the revenues of other hill stations.

THE *Times of Ceylon* of May 4, says:—The well-known Gymkhana and polo pony, "Crick," formerly the property of Captain Vaughan, but more lately owned by Captain Fielden, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, went the way of the rifle last night, when it developed hydrophobia as a result of a bite it received from a mad dog a month or two ago. The Lancashire Regiment's officers have so far been very unfortunate with their gees; this being the third or fourth valuable animal lost since the Regiment came here.

THROUGH the falling off in Indian immigration Penang has suffered considerably of late, according to a local journal just to hand. The Government is advised, if it has at heart the advancement and prosperity of the settlement, to appoint a commission on the question, and to place the immigration department upon a sound footing.

WE are told that a first consignment of Kashmir mulberry silk has been sold in London. It is said to be superior to Bengal silk, and only a little inferior to the best Italian silk. It is supposed that after a few improvements have been introduced into the reeling and manufacture of it, this silk will be able to compete on favourable terms with the finest product of Italy.

COLONEL CHATTERTON, Commanding the Calcutta Volunteers, who attains the age of 57 in June, has applied to the Government of India to be allowed to retain the command of the Volunteers for another season.

The Viceroy's *mokeem*, charged with destroying a valuable document, has been committed by the Calcutta Presidency Magistrate to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court now sitting.

THE Mussoorie Municipality have elected themselves a non-official Chairman, and yet they are not happy. On the contrary the members of the Board are understood to have been at sixes and sevens ever since. The meeting at which this election took place has been declared invalid, for want of sufficient notice; and a special meeting held on Tuesday to consider this point was adjourned for want of a quorum.

THERE is so far no news of disturbances in Persia, but European travellers intending to visit the country might be well advised to delay their journey for the present. The first indication of trouble, probably nothing more serious than raids by robber bands, will be the cutting of the overland telegraph. It is not in the least likely that there will be any attempt to upset the succession; but the lawless elements in the population may seize the opportunity for making disturbances with a view to seeing what the new Government is made of.

A SCHEME is on foot for establishing an annuity and provident fund in Calcutta for the benefit of planters.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has been suffering from an attack of pleurisy.

THE second batch of reports from District Magistrates on the state of the water-supply is published. These accounts confirm those of the previous week showing that in the great majority of cases no apprehension of scarcity is felt. In Hughli dhobies and fishermen have been forbidden to follow their employment during the drought at the risk of endangering human life. In Khulna scarcity prevails in one or two sub-divisions, but not over the whole district. An encouraging sign is that numbers of people are digging for themselves, and that several rich men have sunk wells at their private expense.

MOUNT ABU is among the places suffering by the drought this year, for the wells are now running low. The question of improving the water-supply permanently had been taken up however, before the present scarcity made itself apparent, and a large reservoir which will in future supply the whole station with pure water is already far on its way to completion. His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi generously gave a sum sufficient to construct the reservoir, while the Jodhpur Durbar has offered assistance towards the expense of laying down the mains and pipes; and the other Chiefs who made Abu their headquarters in summer will doubtless contribute. By the beginning of next season, the new water-works should be in working order.

THE Government in accepting the Budget of the Madras Municipality for the year 1896-97, has sanctioned almost all the increases to the salaries of the Municipal subordinates recommended by the Commissioners, with one exception, viz., Mr. S. Losne, the Mechanical Engineer. In the case of Mr. Loane, who is at present drawing Rs. 400 per mensem, Government observes that though willing to give him the increase recommended, it could not do so under Section 44 of the Act, which precludes subordinate officers and servants of the Municipality from drawing a salary exceeding Rs. 400.

THE law under which arms are not allowed to be carried in British India is so jealously enforced on the north-west border that the Pathan passenger by rail is generally considered to be no more dangerous than the peaceable Punjabi. Yet he may have conceal about him the knife which is common weapon in his own hills, and if he is determined to use it against a European opportunities in abundance are certain to offer—if he is to have the run of the platform. The Peshawar case is the first of the kind that has actually occurred, and it comes to warn us that further precautions are necessary in frontier railway stations. Closer supervision of Pathans by the police is the only measure that is possible. Every man, it is true, cannot be searched for arms, but the passengers can be marshalled, from the ticket-office to their carriages and be kept from loitering about the platforms. It may be urged that this would lead to bullying and abuse of authority by the native police. But the Pathan as a rule can take care of himself, and in all large stations at least there are European officials who can be made responsible for the good behaviour of the policemen. We are not desirous of raising a scare, and murder of the Peshawar type is never likely to become common; but the lives of Europeans must be protected against fanatics and it is the duty of the railway authorities to see that such protection is afforded. In this instance it is the Government who have to take action, for the North-West line is owed and worked by the State.

AN important note by Mr. Apjohn, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commission, is published to-day on the question of railway competition between Calcutta and Bombay. Mr. Apjohn not only explodes the contention of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that Calcutta is in any way unduly favoured as regards Bombay in the matter of railway freights, but shows that freights to Calcutta could be reduced by half without permanently impairing the revenue of the East India Railway.

THE Chitral reliefs left Chakdara on Thursday morning after a five days halt at that place, and marched to Serai eleven miles. Major Deane, Political Officer, arrived in camp last night from Malakand. The Khan of Dir also arrived with a large following of native levies to personally conduct the reliefs through his country. These levies do scouting and a share of picket work. In spite of the heat the health of the troops continues excellent. The heavy baggage which was handed over to the Akka Kheyl convoys continues to pass up the road. camels, mules, donkeys and bullocks being employed on this duty in great numbers. The inhabitants of the valley thoroughly appreciate the improved communications which we have provided in their country, and numbers of people and animals are always seen on the road, while the bridge over the Swat River provides passage for a considerable traffic. The crops in the Swat Valley have not suffered from the drought in the same way as those in the Punjab.

MR. M. GHOSH of the Calcutta Bar will probably defend the accused in the Simla Bribery Case.

TWO men, Coe and Cooke, charged with the theft of a cheque drawn in favour of the jockey Bloss, were yesterday convicted and sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate to three and four months rigorous imprisonment respectively.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has a proposal to vest the Health Officer of the Corporation with authority to dewater any tank which he considers may be a source of infection.

THE work on the East Goast Railway is making good progress; the party are now only ten miles from Cuttack, and the earthwork is being proceeded with on the Jutri-Puri section.

MR. J. R. BELL, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, has arrived in Lahore on a three weeks' tour of inspection, which will extend on the one side to Karachi and on the other to Allahabad.

THE finding of the District Magistrate of Hanthawaddy in the case of the Syriam dynamite explosion is published. Having dealt at length with the facts of the case, he said, "I am of opinion that the facts elicited at this enquiry lead to the following deductions. In order to keep magazines cool they should be provided with thick masonry roofs; gelignite should be stored in small quantities by itself and kept quite separated from larger magazines of dynamite; gelignite should be tested at frequent intervals when it is more then three years old, and some period, say five or seven years, should be fixed either for its destruction or for its storage and use under very great restrictions. Every magazine should be surrounded with a high embankment or traverse; the Syriam magazine should not have been constructed until the hamlet of Natchoung had been removed, and if it is to be reconstructed on the old site the villagers must be be expropriated; the distance of occupied dwellings from magazines surrounded by traverses should not be less than 800 yards. Incidentally the enquiry has also elicited the fact that the terms of Messrs. Finlay and Fleming's license had been contravened, as there were in the magazine over 17 tons of of explosives, while the license only covered 15 tons. The appointment of Government inspectors of magazines is under contemplation, but I note that an examination of the stock books in the present case suggests the necessity for the up-keep of books in which balances of the stock are struck and verified either at frequent intervals or whenever the magazine is opened."

THE Secretary of State has agreed to the extension of the European service leave rules to the several branches of the P. W. D. on the same terms as those on which the rules were extended to other departments of the Service last June. The concession affects of course only officers recruited in India and is generally as follows: All Engineers under the European Pension Rules, and not already admitted to the leave rules, are now admitted to them without restriction, and the following classes are admitted on reaching the substantive rank or pay of Executive Engineer, 2nd grade (Rs. 850), or similar rank in other branches—namely, Engineers who did not enter the Department subject to the condition of being natives of India (in the statutory sense) or as Provincial Engineers; certain Engineers taken over with certain railways from the guaranteed companies; and officers of the several branches of the superior revenue establishment of State railways, *i.e.*, managemnt, traffic, locomotive and stores. A few Indian Telegraph officers are also admitted under corresponding conditions. The bulk of the Telegraph Department is already under the European rules having been recruited in England.

THE vacancy in the Military Department Secretariat is to be filled by the appointment of Captain Selwyn, 12th Bengal Cavalry, as an Assistant Secretary.

THERE is understood to be every probability of some large camps-of-exercise being held in the Punjab and Bengal Commands next cold season, this arrangement being facilitated by the Relief movements which will be more extensive than usual. We trust that the opportunity will be taken to concentrate a really big force of infantry at some convenient centre, for since the Attock Manœuvres no operations on an extensive scale have taken place. Our cavalry leaders have been given frequent chances of showing their skill with brigades and divisions and they have unquestionably benefited by the experience gained. But after all, in any great war beyond the North-West frontier masses of infantry would have to be employed and decisive battles would depend almost entirely upon the foot-soldier, backed by field and mountain artillery. Except in southern Afghanistan there is no open country in which a full division of cavalry could be used in action, whereas there are possible battle-fields in abundance where 20,000 or 30,000 infantry could be placed in position. We are training the Indian Army on lines which fit them to meet a European enemy, and it is obvious that if that training is to be effective General Officers must be accustomed to handle not one division but several, and to become familiar with tactical formations where the units may be brigades and not battalions. In the stereotyped frontier expedition the enemy to be faced is only formidable by reason of the spirit of fanaticism which stimulates him to desperate charges. He can be out-manœuvred and beaten with ease, except where some gross blunder such as occurred at Maiwand gives him an unexpected advantage. In the Afghan war of 1878-80 the principal battles were fought with a few thousand troops, Kabul itself being captured, after one action, by two weak brigades of infantry with a small complement of cavalry and artillery. At Kandahar in September 1880 General Roberts had some 10,000 men in the field, but this was the only occasion in which a divisional commander of infantry was employed. Now in the future observes a contemporary if a campaign has to be undertaken against a powerful European enemy advancing in strength across Afghanistan towards the frontier, great battles must be expected as a matter of course, and it is for these that our Army must be prepared. Tribal warfare is valuable in its way as trying the courage and endurance of the individual soldier and as a test of mobilisation and supply arrangements; but it has its drawbacks. The conditions of scientific war do not obtain; our troops for instance, have not to stand artillery fire, and our Generals have not to combat the strategy of expert opponents. The storming of *sangars*, the checking of sudden rushes of swordsmen, the outflanking of difficult positions which cannot be taken by direct attack, and the clearing of villages and walled enclosures, this is the work that has to be done and its successful accomplishment depends mostly upon the regimental officer.

IN the latter part of last year the Collector of South Canara forwarded a Memorial from several influential merchants and inhabitants to the Government of Madras, praying that the proposed Calicut-Cannanore Railway should be extended to Baliapatam. The Government requested the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway to depute one of his traffic officers to report on the proposed extension. Mr. Taylor, Assistant Traffic Manager was deputed for this work, and he has reported that the extension of the line to Baliapatam would be a financial success.

HOW IT STRIKES ONE.

BOMBAY once more! This time no longer the mysterious portal of the unknown East, invested with all the interest with which young eyes regard the land of their choice and the scene of their life's work, with all the charm which glowing suns and resplendent heavens exercise over the youthful imagination. But Bombay the familiar, the trite, the place where official fetters are flung off or put on according as the man sets his face westward or Eastward. Strange irony of fate which in so many lives makes life with the much abused fetters more interesting because more real than life without them. Hesitate as we may to openly avow it, an almost home-like feeling steals over us as the harbour widening out unfolds the long line of the city from Colaba Point, the dark heights of Malabar Hill in the back-ground, the island set in quivering light and heat to front and right, and in the immediate foreground row upon row of ocean-going ships. How familiar the swarthy faces on the quay and the broken English of the agile and helpful coolie. Familiar also his smiling recognition of a "sahib," of the Anglo-Indian, that is, returning to his adopted country, when the long disused Hindustani leaps spontaneously to one's lips. Familiar the broad verandah of the Esplanade Hotel and the noble prospect around it. Few cities in the world can rival the quiet dignity of the palatial group of buildings of which the clock tower is the centre, where the long lines of Saracenic arcades and the cool grey stone fit with such exquisite harmony and repose into backgrounds of lustrous foliage and skies of delicate blue. Verily the Englishman can gaze at Bombay in its magestic setting of sea and engirdling hills with the national pride that must have stirred the heart of a Roman proconsul or quæstor when he set foot in the busy street of Massilia on his return to some charge in Transalpine Gaul and recognised in its opulence and splendour the evidence of Rome's greatness.

A few hours and Bombay is left behind. We speed on to the Ghats and with the morning light the familiar Dekkan landscape opens on us. How simple are the elements of form and colour of which it is composed. The bare brown mother earth, from which the harvest has been gathered: the low hills in the immediate background in their austere mantle of withered grasses: in the distance indistinct outlines of grey and purple hills on a colourless dustladen sky. Sparse trees are dotted at intervals through the arid plains, serving as landmarks to the way-farer and as boundaries of field-plots. The smaller water-courses are dry. Even the rivers hold but a tiny rill of water. To the inexperienced eye the land seems vacant and desolate and well nigh as barren and inhospitable as the Sahara. But to us this apparent desolation signifies only a halt in nature before the life-giving rains. Ever and anon there are glimpses to be had of rural life amidst these solitudes. A group of thatched and wattled cottages with their homely litter of grain-stalks and wood peep out from under the shade of a few well-grown trees. Slender women-folk in red and blue are seen gleaning in fields from which the harvest has just been removed. A cheerful clatter of buckets arises from the village well; and we detect a sparkling thread of water flowing in a narrow channel on its way to fertilise some plots of tobacco or spring vegetables. Here and there again we catch sight of a charming rustic idyll under the grateful shade of a broad spreading "mahua" or mango tree. Some way-farers are resting there during the midday heat. Their cart is unharnessed and its simple contents litter the ground. The bullocks lazily chew the cud of contentment. Their owners ply the social pipe. The worldly goods of the little group would excite the scorn of the occupants of a genteel mews in Mayfair. But there is here an old world look of peace and acquiescence in rustic fare and simple living on God's great earth that touch the heart more than the frantic follies of suburban bank-holidaymakers in the West. A darker side no doubt there is to the picture. The unsettled usurer's account; the poor harvests and the scanty store of grain and fodder in the house, the malice of neighbours, and the anxieties of an interminable law-suit. But as we speed through the land, we only occupy ourselves with the outward form of things. And to eyes fresh from the fenced and luxurious decorum of the typical English landscape, where everything seems to proclaim that the poor have no lot nor place in their country's soil, where the mean and sordid town appears to be the culminating point of civilisation, this antique vision of a hardy contented peasantry, owning the land on which they tread and desiring nothing more than to be allowed to till it and reap the fruits thereof, is refreshing and inspiriting. The thought may be Virgilian, but the humanity of the sweet singer of Mantua is of no one clime or age. The Mahratta peasant of the Dekkan with his historical background of wars and raids would not have appealed to Virgil's sympathies as strongly as did the small freeholder of Apulia and Samnium.

The parallel between old Rome and our India of to-day, which the Virgilian strain suggests, had been pressed so often and on so many points by distinguished writers as to have become almost a commonplace of literature. Yet, notwithstanding its triteness, it is constantly borne home to us with the unique freshness that can only arise from its essential truth. One reason for this doubtless lies in the character of the literature which the Rome of the Cæsars has bequeathed to the heirs of its civilisation and its imperial instincts. We possess far more than mere dry histories and catalogues of its Acts and of its constituted powers. Imprisoned in the amber of an immortal literature lie the most intimate thoughts of the great Romans about the empireas it personally touched them or as it aroused their fears or kindled their imagination. In the letters of Cicero and of the younger Pliny, in the thoughts of Marcus Aurelius, the personal trials and vexations, the physical and mental strain undergone by individuas engaged in the government of distant provinces are topics which come home with pathetic force to the Englishman of to-day employed in like duties. The official Roman like the modern Anglo-Indian was for ever on the move. Like the Anglo-Indian he was often sore perplexed as to what to do with his wife and family. Sometimes they accompanied him to the distant scene of his labours. With our modern ideas of comfort it is difficult to realise the inconveniences and hardships which the high born Roman lady underwent in following the fortunes of her husband over rough seas and in barbarous countries. Sometimes the wife and children stayed behind at Rome or in a country villa in Italy. Sometimes the lady, as Julia for instance, the light-hearted consort of the morose Tiberius, forgot her absent spouse and transferred her affections to good-looking young men who hung about the town. Sometimes again like the noble Octavia, she went after her unworthy Antonius to save him from the wiles of a Cleopatra. More than once the policy of permitting wives to accompany their husbands to the provinces was discussed in an imperial rescript. Thus the great Roman administrators had their domestic worries like their later representatives on foreign service. Nor was the Roman tried less in the matter of climate than the modern Anglo-Indian. There was many a remote provincial charge which told as gravely on health and spirits as a bad district in Madras or Bengal. Superb as was the physique of men like Cæsar or Trajan they were prematurely aged by climate and exposure. A Roman was an old man at sixty if he had played a prominent part building up the Empire. And without this terrible exposure and repeated exile he could not aspire to distinction We mourn the untimely deaths of the Portals in Uganda and of many other young heroes on the frontiers of the Empire, but we find Roman history full of similar sacrifices to the building up of the Empire. When the patriotic fire which prompted such sacrifices of the best blood of Rome began to burn low the death-knell of the Empire sounded. From the arid Dekkan country which we see from the windows of our railway compartment to these reminiscences of Imperial Rome seems a long jump. But the connection is clear. Every Englishman who in his small way is engaged in maintaining the fabric of British rule in India is doing much the same work under similar conditions as that done nineteen centuries ago by his Roman prototypes. His domestic trials, the hardships and inconveniences of his lot, are just the same in character, and the ideals with which he supports his flagging spirits are those which animated them. Whether the fact is consolatory or not, it is not without interest, and it goes to deepen the hold which the story of Rome has on most educated minds.

—(In the "Pioneer.")

THE District Judge of Kandy has just given judgment in the case of Dr. Duke, a local private medical practitioner, v. Mr. Hugh Fraser, a planter, in which the former sought to recover Rs. 750, balance of his fee of Rs. 1,500 for ten visits to Mrs. Fraser. The action was dismissed with costs, the Judge holding that there was no agreement proved to have been made between the plaintiff and the defendant as to charges; and holding also that the reasonableness of plaintiff's charge of Rs. 150 per visit had not been established, the Court not being able to accept the plaintiff's own evidence as establishing a customary charge. Rs. 150 per visit certainly seems a very stiff charge; but a Duke no doubt expects a ducal fee when he leaves his head-quarters and goes 20 or 30 miles into the District on healing intent. It is said that Dr. Duke intends to appeal.

MR. STROUD, Preventive Officer, Calcutta, died on Sunday from cholera. He was attacked while on duty on a vessel, and died in hospital. Mr. Kinnaman[illegible] Inspector of the Preventive [illegible] morning.

[illegible] Madras District Orders [illegible] ntal officer is nowadays [illegible] rent courses of instruction [illegible] specified as compulsory

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

KAFIRISTAN AND CHITRAL.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, April 7, Mr. Monk (for Mr. L. Fry) asked the Secretary of State for India whether any further number of the inhabitants of Kafiristan had taken refuge in Chitral since the statement made by him to the House on Feb. 28, and, if so, what arrangements had been made for them; whether any representation in favour of the Kafirs had been made to the Ameer of Afghanistan since the renewal of hostilities at the beginning of last month, and whether any answer had been received from His Highness on the subject.—Lord G. Hamilton: Only two sons of a native chief have taken refuge in Chitral since March 1. The latest information in the possession of the Viceroy is to the effect that the Ameer has directed his officers to treat the Kafirs leniently, and not to convert them against their will. He has also prohibited traffic in Kafir slaves. No opportunity, therefore, presents itself to the Viceroy to address the Ameer on the subject.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE MAHARAJA OF JHALAWAR.

Mr. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would furnish any information with regard to the recent deposition of the Maharaja of Jhalawar, and place upon the table correspondence with the Government of India in that connection.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have already announced the decision of the Indian Government upon this question, and if my honourable friend will move for the correspondence I shall be glad to give it.

TEMPORARY RANK IN THE ARMY IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, April 21, Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Secretary of State for India why a step of temporary rank had not been given to majors and captains holding the appointments of commandant and second in command of regiments under the Government of India, the same as was given in the London Gazette of November 5, 1895, to officers holding similar appointments in regiments under the commander-in-Chief in India.—Lord G. Hamilton: A few applications have recently been received for the grant of temporary rank to officers of the Hyderabad Contingent, but for no others. I will communicate with the Government of India on the subject.

THE AMEER AND THE BASHGAL VALLEY.

Sir C. Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would at once lay before Parliament the revised agreement with the Ameer of Afghanistan by which the Bashgal Valley was given to the Ameer?—Sir W. Wedderburn also asked the noble lord whether he would place in the library a facsimile of the maps referred to in the Durand Agreement; whether he would lay upon the table a copy of any document which transferred the Arnawai or Bashgal Valley from the British to the Ameer's sphere of influence; whether he would state approximately the length and breadth of the Arnawai or Bashgal Valley, and in what other respects, if any, the Durand Agreement had been modified; and whether he would recommend the Government of India to depute Col. Holdich, the Boundary Commissioner, or other suitable officer, to superintend the removal of those Kafirs who were being expatriated and who were to be given homes in British territory?—Lord G. Hamilton: The maps referred to in clause 1 of the Durand Agreement and in clause 3 are inconvenient in size, and I have no spare copies, but I will have the line traced upon another map and place it in the library. I have here a copy of the agreement, dated April 9, 1895, as signed by the Commissioners and subsequently ratified by the Ameer, which I will lay upon the table. I cannot state approximately the length and breadth of the Arnawai or Bashgal Valley, nor in what other respects the Durand Agreement has been modified at the present stage of the negotiations. As to the removal of Kafirs who are being expatriated, I can only refer the hon. baronet to the reply given by me on March 23 last to the hon. member for Darlington.—Sir C. Dilke: The noble Lord speaks of the present state of the negotiations. Have we heard of any negotiations that are being carried on at the present time?—Lord G. Hamilton: Yes, sir. After the Durand Convention was agreed to an inquiry took place, and in certain places it was found that the topographical features of the country did not quite correspond with the terms of the Convention. Then various agreements have been entered into, and I think only two have been ratified by the Ameer, including the one with regard to the Bashgal Valley. Further communication are going on with regard to the delimitation of territory in different parts of Beluchistan and Afghanistan.—Sir W. Wedderburn: Is not the Valley of Bashgal a very large one, and estimated to contain 40,000 inhabitants?—Lord G. Hamilton: Oh, no. I do not exactly know the dimensions of the valley. But the total population of the whole of Kafiristan at an extreme estimate is 90,000 and the Bashgal Valley occupies quite a small portion of the territory assigned to Kafiristan.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHITRAL.

In answer to Sir H. Fowler, Lord G. Hamilton said: No telegrams or despatches except those relating to details of unimportance have been sent to the Government of India since Aug. 16 on the subject of Chitral. On the day upon which the correspondence was laid upon the table of the House—viz., March 27—a despatch was sent to India dealing with proposals for reduction of military expenditure in Gilgit, but the correspondence on this point is not concluded, as further experience of the recent changes is necessary before final arrangements can be sanctioned. If the right hon. gentleman wishes it, I will gladly show him these despatches.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on April 23, on the Budget resolution for continuing the income-tax at 8d., Sir H. Fowler raised a general discussion on the scheme embodied in the Budget. He did not take an optimistic view of the present financial position. They had to deal with an expenditure unprecedented in amount, and next year they would have to deal with an expenditure still further increased. Three years ago Sir W. Harcourt proposed to expend £91,500,000, and since that time the annual expenditure had grown to £100,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer told them that to meet this expenditure he expected a revenue of £101,750,000. Ever since the income-tax was first imposed in 1842 8d. had never been the rate of the income-tax except for special objects. Consequently the income-tax payer had a right to relief; as this particular tax ought to be our chief reserve in time of war. In his opinion 8d. was a very fair rate to impose in time of peace, but he should not be justified in making a proposal to reduce the income-tax because he doubted whether there would really be the surplus of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke. In a time of profound peace enormous military operations were going on in the Soudan, and if they thought Egypt would pay for them they were mistaken, as, in his belief, England would ultimately have to defray a great part of the cost. The Secretary of State for the Colonies said the Chartered Company would pay for everything in South Africa, but for his own part he feared that there would be a considerable increase in our expenditure there. Moreover, the Government were preparing to make enormous permanent additions to the expenditure of the country, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to face this time next year an expenditure of at least £104,000,000. This was one reason why he was not prepared to ask the Committee to make a reduction in the income-tax. He further doubted whether the right hon. gentleman was justified in redeeming the National Debt when Consols were at such a premium as 11, 12, or 14 per cent.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had given directions under which the Government had not lately gone into the market as a competitor for the purchase of Consols. As to the income-tax, he did not regard 8d. in the pound as a normal rate, and thought, when an opportunity could be found, that the impost should be reduced in order to provide a more powerful engine in case of future need. The Naval Programme had been so arranged by the First Lord of the Admiralty that the shipbuilding item for this year would be considerably larger than for next year. No "enormous military preparations" were in contemplation. He had gone into the question of the Nile advance with a very lively recollection of the folly that was perpetrated in 1884, and he gave the Committee an assurance that the Egyptian Government had undertaken the present expedition with their own forces and at their own cost. Similarly no Imperial expenditure whatever would be incurred in connection with affairs in South Africa.—Sir W. Harcourt took this last statement as a pledge that the Chartered Company would defray the entire cost, but confessed that he did not like the security. As regarded both South Africa and Egypt, the Opposition had at last obtained a declaration of the Government policy which they could lay hold of. Being contradicted later on by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he spoke of the Nile operations as the "re-conquest of the Soudan," he corrected himself by describing it as an advance limited by the resistance it might encounter.—The Budget resolution with regard to income-tax was agreed to, as well as one affirming the expedieney of amending the law relating to the Customs and Inland Revenue.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for opening a Meteorological observatory at Ootacamund. This question, it may be remembered, was discussed at some length in these columns a couple of years ago, but the scheme, for financial reasons, was allowed to drop. The cost of such an Observatory, however, would be a mere trifle, and as it is undoubtedly a greater desideratum, it is to be hoped that the Local and Supreme Governments will be able to sanction the necessary expenditure. There is only one observing station on the Nilgiris, namely at Wellington, where meteorological conditions are totally different to those at Ootacamund. What is really wanted is a small Observatory station on Dodabetta, where one formerly existed. With self-recording instruments such as are in use nowadays the cost of working such a station would be very small.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., AND THE LASCAR QUESTION.

THE following is an extract from the speech made by Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., at Cardiff, some time ago, and referred to by the hon. gentleman in the House of Commons on April 10:—

Another gentleman spoke at the Congress who was well known in Cardiff—Mr. J. Havelock Wilson. He had a good deal to say about pauper immigration. That was one of the ticklish subjects that came up, and would probably be made the subject of legislation within the next few years. That some restriction should be placed on the emigration of people they might be sorry to have in the country was very likely a desirable object, but whatever was done in that way should be done reluctantly and with great circumspection. He, for his part, would be sorry to see this country lose the character it had always had of offering liberal and gracious hospitality to persecuted people from other countries. (Applause.) He did not think a man was bad because he happened to be a poor man; if he had clear brains and a strong pair of arms, he thought him a desirable man to have. In the practice of this principle for many centuries—and in dispensing this hospitality, they had often times entertained angels unawares. The population of England had been enriched in resources and variety by all those elements which had come to us from France, Flanders, and Holland, and even from Poland, and had been incorporated in the great people of this country. (Applause.) That was a question upon which, no doubt, considerable difference of opinion might prevail. (Applause.) He knew there was a strong feeling amongst workingmen against what they consid

THE MATABELE RISING.

THE SAFETY OF BULAWAYO.

The insurgent Matabele around Bulawayo, are believed to number about 15,000; but Mr. Duncan expresses confidence in his ability to resist an attack, and hopes the Matabele will approach near enough to enable him to use his machine guns. Treachery on the part of the crowds of natives in the town is most to be feared, and steps are being taken to guard against such a contingency. Three natives were shot as spies last Friday, and three more have been executed since.

Many assegais are believed to have been smuggled into Bulawayo; and native women are found to have taken a quantity of European clothes out, so as to enable native men to enter the town unquestioned.

Small looting parties have been seen within half-an-hour's march of the town, and Olimo, the native "god," has told the rebels that he will give Bulawayo into their hands.

There was a scare among the inhabitants last week; but the laager is now considered impregnable. A dynamite train to be fired by electricity is being laid round the outskirts and along the side and by streets. Beacons have been set up in readiness to be lighted in the event of a night attack. Bombs have also been prepared and men specially told off to throw them should the Matabele gain entrance to the town. The Bulawayo field force now numbers 1,100. Unfortunately the presence of large numbers of unburied cattle in the neighbourhood constitutes a serious danger to the public health.

Several wagons loaded with provisions reached Bulawayo from Mafeking on Friday. The food supply is now sufficient for two months. Coaches are still running. The Mangwe Pass, since the construction of the forts, is safe.

Three Dutch scouts who were out on the 15th, reported that the Matabele were gathered like ants on the Umgusa river, six miles to the north of Bulawayo. The scouts fired, killing a native, and then fled. A reconnoitring party under Captain Dawson were attacked by 500 rebels seven miles west of Bulawayo, but cut their way through, killing about 20 of the enemy. On Friday morning, there was sharp fighting three miles from Bulawayo; an Artikander patrol engaged a larger body of insurgents, who were looting, and killed several. In the evening scouts visited the rebel scherms and dropped numerous dynamite packages. The rebels' advanced guard was attacked on Saturday morning by a force under Captain van Niekark, and driven back on the main body after two hours' fighting. Over 50 of the enemy were killed.

Several sharp encounters took place between the Bulawayo forces and parties of the rebels near the town on Sunday.

On Monday, a force of 230 men went out to attack the Matabele, who were in great force about Five miles north-east of the town, but found them intrenched in positions too strong for attack, and returned. According to one account, the force fought for two hours, but had to retire owing to the Maxim jamming. One man was wounded. The rebels, it is thought, lost between 30 and 40 killed. Another telegram says that Captain Napier did not fight because the natives, who were 2,000 strong, could not be induced to come forward.

Sixteen whites had an engagement on Tuesday and killed a few rebels. The rest retired to the hills.

A wounded horse that came in to Bulawayo on Monday, was found to be that of one of three troopers out on patrol duty. It is feared that the three men have fallen into an ambush and been killed.

Large numbers of the enemy are said to be dying from wounds inflicted by Mr. Gifford's force in the fight at Shiloh. Mr. Giffords who is going on well, has been created a C. M. G.

Father Prestage brought in to Bulawayo last week 18 chiefs, who said they did not want to fight. Father Prestage says that many other do not want to fight, but ask for protection against the Matabele. The Rev. Mr. Reid has brought in 13 indunas, whose people, numbering 2,000, desire to remain friendly. Some of the natives who have come in for protection report that the Matabele are slaughtering "loyals" wholesale.

It is feared that Mr. Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell must be killed, as he is known to have left his mine property for Gwelo or Bulawayo a day before the first murders were reported and he has never been heard of since. He was accompanied by the manager of Gouriay's mine, an American named Bob White, and a Cape "boy" in a Cape cart with mules. They were well armed, but would probably have rushed right into the impi on the Shangani River which killed Messrs. Hammond, Palmer, and Johnston's party.

To replace the troops sent from Cape Colony to Matabeleland, the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment will leave Aldershot this morning for Southhampton, whence it will sail to-morrow. The commanding officer, Col. Hughes-Hallet, has been suffering from pneumonia. Major Grove White, who is in temporary command, saw service in the Zulu campaign of 1879. The battalion will sail about 650 strong. A force of 600 mounted Infantry will also be sent to Natal. Sir Frederick Carrington, who has great experience in South African war are, will command the forces in Matabeleland. He left Gibraltar on Monday and sails to-morrow from Plymouth.

The decision of the Imperial Government to send the troops has been communicated to President Kruger, with an intimation that the measure does not imply any departure from the friendly policy pursued by Great Britain towards the South African Republic.

Mr. Rhodes left Salisbury for Gwelo on Saturday, having recovered from his attack of fever. A Gwelo correspondent states that the Union Jack floated from the flagstaff in the laager on Saturday, and the Hon. A. de Tatton Egerton, M.P., made a spirited speech. Mr. Egerton and his son were returning from a sporting expedition when the native rising took place. Mr. Egerton had intended to be in the House of Commons early in May.

Last week a public meeting was held at Salisbury, when the Government granted permission for the formation of a burgher corps for the defence of the town and district. This force is totally distinct from the existing volunteer force and will select its own officers, the Chartered Company supplying all the necessary arms and ammunition, as well as horses for the scouts.

The Australian community in Johannesburg have offered to Earl Grey the services of 1,000 men to assist in suppressing the rising.

A Melbourne despatch says that a number of officers of the Victorian Militia have submitted to headquarters a scheme for the formation of a light battery of artillery for service at Bulawayo.

All the reports of unrest and threatened risings of the Bechuanas, Basutos and Pondos are officially stated to be groundless. The Native chiefs Skaning, Linchwe and Khama are all loyal, and the natives are beginning to realize the necessity of killing infected cattle. Linchwe personally has lost 3,000 head from rinderpest. The insurrection is now said to be chiefly due to the destruction of crops by locusts and of cattle by rinderpest. The inspector of cattle at Salisbury telegraphed to Earl Grey on Friday that, he had discovered a cure for rinderpest, which consists in preventing the animals from drinking water and dosing with linseed oil. Cattle in the first stages can be cured by an aperient and by washing the mouth with pa[illegible] and snuff, with the application of stockholm tar to the nostrils. "Times" (April 24.)

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT COBURG.

General festivities were observed at Coburg on April 20, in honour of the marriage of Princess Alexandra of Coburg and the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Lanenburg, which took place in the presence of the German Emperor and Empress, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Duke Alfred, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, Prince and Princess Philip Ferdinand of Roumania, Prince and Princess of Coburg, the Hereditary Princess of [illegible], the Grand her daughter, the Princess Feodora, the Grand Duchess Vladimir and the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, the Hereditary Princes and Princesses of Leiningen and Reuss, Prince Max of Baden, and other distinguished guests. The civil ceremony was performed in the Audience Chamber of the Palace by the Minister of State, Her von Strenge. The Duke of York and Grand Duke Paul of Russia acted as witnesses. After the civil ceremony the Duke and Duchess, with their Imperial and Princely guests, went to the Court Chapel in three processions, preceded by the Court officials, and followed by the suite. Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg conducted his son, the bridegroom, to the right side of the altar, and Duke Alfred escorted his daughter to the left. When the Emperor and Empress entered the church, all the bells of the town were pealed. The wedding ceremony was performed by Superintendent General von Muller. After prayer and the benediction, the choir sang the motet, "If only I have Thee, I ask not for heaven and earth." While the rings were being exchanged a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The newly wedded pair subsequently returned to the Palace with their parents and the Royal guests, and partook of a family lunch in the Throne Hall, the other guests sitting down in the Giants Hall. The luncheon was followed by a reception. About two o'clock the newly-married pair, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the people lining the streets, drove to the railway station, and left by special train for the Castle of Langenburg. The president's (says the "Standard's" correspondent) included—from the German Emperor an Empress a large chimneypiece clock with two candelabra; from the Queen, a silver bowl; the Empress Frederick, a watch of gold, bronze, and enamel; the Prince and Princess of Wales, a diamond arrow for the hair; the Grand Duke and Duchesse of Hesse, a gold and emerald bracelet; Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, a picture representing a landscape near Rome; the Duke and Duchess of York, Princesses Victoria and Maud, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife, a diamond and emerald brooch; and Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, and Princess Louis of Battenberg, a water-colour drawing of "The Old Bridge of Dee."

THE TRANSVAAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The "Times'" Pretoria correspondent telegraphed on April 23:—"President Kruger's expected reply has been despatched. From what I learn as to its contents it would seem that it does not advance the state of the negotiations. It repeats that the President cannot ask the Volksraad to allow him to go to England until a basis for discussion has been settled. No agreement has been come to so far, but hope is still entertained of a satisfactory settlement. The Transvaal cannot admit any right of a foreign Power to interfere in internal matters, and it relies on its independence in that respect provided by the Convention of London. The tone of the reply is friendly and conciliatory."

Writing on March 21 the correspondent said that the Transvaal Government were reported to have put forward these preposterous conditions:—(1) Abrogation of the Convention of London; (2) the cancelling of the charter of the British South Africa Company; (3) a seaport; (4) incorporation with the Transvaal of Swaziland; (5) an indemnity for the expenses occasioned by the Jameson raid; and (6) a British guarantee against future internal disturbances caused by Uitlanders. These conditions were naturally considered by the British Government as impossible, and the Transvaal Government had been informed of the fact. The negotiations, the correspondent said, were being protracted by the President in order to enable him to acquaint himself better with the Boer feeling in every part of South Africa, and to make all necessary preparations in case of hostilities. He had despatched commandants and emissaries in all directions, who were preaching a patriotic sermon, and instilling into the minds of the people that their existence depended upon the discomfiture of the stranger. Both in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State the military preparations were significant.

Writing on March 30, our Johnnesburg Correspondent said:—"The military preparations here are quite incontistent with any other explanation than that war is considered imminent. Large quantities of cannon, Maxims, rifles, and ammunition are pouring into the country, and orders are being given for all the requirements of military operations. The people are being roused up, and inflammatory speeches are made in various parts of the country." The telegraphing last week, the correspondent said that while the President deprecated any show of British force in South Africa on the plea that it might excite the burghers, at the same time the Transvaal was arming to the teeth.

Referring to this statement, Mr. Montagu White, Consul-General for that Republic in England, explains that—

Article 25 of the Grondwet of 1858 demands that in times of peace satisfactory measures should be taken for efficient armament. This provision had not latterly been observed, and it is reported that great dissatisfaction exists amongst the burghers owing to its having practically been allowed to fall into abeyance. Many of the men who withstood Dr. Jameson had only a few rounds of ammunition, while others did not have a rifle or even a single cartridge. The Government has explained that their unpreparedness in the face of the bitter and unexpected lesson of January 2 is a sufficient reason for complying with the provisions of the law as above stated.

The Johannesburg correspondent of a Hamburg journal says the Boers are all well armed with rifles of the newest pattern, are ready for war, and, if it comes to blows, can reckon on the support of the Orange Free State and the Afrikander Bond. They can easily place 30,000 to 35,000 men in the field. Either Great Britain must accede to the legitimate demands of the Transvaal or there will be a vast South African war.

President Kruger, in an interview with Mr. Barnato last Thursday, acknowledged the existence of grievances on the part of the Uitlander population of the Rand, and said his greatest difficulty was to convince the burghers that the majority of the newcomers did not want to upset the Boer Government. After the interview Mr. Barnato expressed the conviction that President Kruger was determined to promote peace and the friendly relations of the country with outside Powers.

It is said that a German steamer which arrived at Delagoa Bay on the 14th inst. carried a large party whose luggage included uniforms and other military trappings; and that a German officer having produced passports, the party proceeded to Pretoria. The story is ridiculed in Germany.

A force of from 1,500 to 2,000 Boers, with a machine gun, is assembled about 25 miles from Mafeking, ostensibly to prevent the spread of cattle disease, but really because another raid is feared owing to the concentration of troops at Mafeking.

THE TRIAL OF THE REFORM COMMITTEE.

A hundred volunteers left the Rand for Buluwayo on Wednesday week. Captain Fowler, their commanding officer, was stopped as he was entering the train on the plea that he was wanted as a witness at the trial of the Reform Committee.

A number of British naturalized residents in the Transvaal have been summoned to serve as jurymen in the impending trial.

The Pretoria correspondent, writing on March 21, said:—"It is probable that a strong effort will be made by the Government to obtain a conviction against the ring-leaders, and a heavy sentence may be looked for. The President has stated unofficially that after sentence he will remit the greater part of the punishment, but it is to be hoped that the prisoners will not allow their course of action to be affected by this. The evidence at present aduced no doubt implicates a body of men who constituted themselves into a 'Reform Committee,' but as against individuals it is of the most slender and unsatisfactory nature. The question naturally arises whether it matters at all what the evidence is. The indictment will be adjudicated upon by a jury of Boers, and, without any desire to reflect prejudicially on the Boers as a people, it is difficult to anticipate an unprejudiced verdict. Last week the Reform leaders were allowed to come to Johannesburg for two days, and this gave rise to a serious remonstrance from Boers in the neighbourhood, who represented their views very strongly to the Government. The President himself received no fewer than 80 letters on the subject, the principal burden of which was that the President had allowed Jameson and his men, who had committed a crime in the Transvaal, to be judged out of the country, and that the Reform leaders should not be treated with too much leniency. The course of justice, at least in the present prosecution, is not influenced by the wishes of the Government, whose idea is that the Reform leaders are a trump card in their hand which it would be unwise to throw out so early in the game."

In his letter of March 30 the Johannesburg Correspondent said:—

"The Reform leaders at Pretoria have been in considerable danger of being lynched by Boers holding extreme anti-British views. Some 30 years ago, during the rebellion, five Boer leaders were hanged by the English at Slagter's Nek. The beam on which the men were hanged was used in the building of a house at Cookhouse Drift, and the use it had once been put to has never been forgotten. During the preliminary trial of the Reform leaders, a newspaper called the 'Volkstem,' which is largely read by the Boers, republished an account of the manner in which Boer leaders had been treated by the English, and urged its readers not to forget the past. Quite recently a Commandant brought the beam to Pretoria, and the object was, no doubt, a sinister one. These facts having been brought to the notice of the Colonial Office, a strongly-worded despatch was communicated to Mr. Kruger, with an intimation that both he and the Executive would be held personally responsible for the safety of the Reform leaders. The President is said to have replied by expressing his grief at the news, and to a prominent person at Pretoria he said that he believed the beam was intended to be placed in a museum. Even the advocates of the Boers, who is defending the prisoners, has on the ground alone been subjected to violent abuse, and banishment is considered by some of the Boers as the least punishment that should be meted out to him. The feeling in Government circles is not now quite so strong as it was against the Reform leaders. An original letter signed by one of the leaders on behalf of the committee, now in the hands of the State Advocate, proves that the Reform Committee did all they could to prevent Dr. Jameson from crossing the frontier."

The Cape papers received on Friday night show that the four detained members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee are well treated. Their prison is a pleasant little villa at Sunnyside, with grounds where they live closely guarded night and day. Every afternoon the prisoners are allowed out for an airing, and are sometimes to be seen mounted on bicycles with their mounted guards in close attendance. However, life at Sunnyside is terribly expensive. Last month the bill for the guard alone amounted to £519 10s. The "Cape Times" adds:—"It is decidedly rough to make the untried prisoners pay for their own guard, especially seeing that the State has already cash security for their good behaviour in the sum of £40,000. The evidence so far adduced being as weak as it is only adds to the hardship."

The Consul-General of the Transvaal in London has received from his Government a denial of the report that there is any danger of a native rising in the Republic.

Another riding accident is reported from Simla. Lieutenant Beynon, No. 1 (British) Mountain Battery, was taken over a khud by his pony while riding to Jutogh. He fortunately escaped with a severe shaking, but his face was badly cut about.

The following are among the recently proved wills:—Mr. James Abernethy, J.P., £11,343; his Majesty Francesco Mariadi Borbone, King of both Sicilies and Duke of Castro, £4,731; Mr. Francis Pickersgill Cockshott, £66,375; Mrs. Mary Ann Ferris, £8,081; Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Hitchcock, £33,165; Mr. Anthony Howard Lister, £134,206; Mr. Brisco Ray, £9,082; Mr. Benjamin Scott, £40,522; Sergius Stepniak, £55,

AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Dr. J. A. Moloney, fomerly medical officer of the Stairs Expedition to Katanga, has just returned to England on the conclusion of his expedition to hitherto unexplored portions of the Chartered Company's territories to the west of Lake Nyasa. Dr. Moloney left England in May, 1895, at the head of an expedition which included among its members Lieutenant Ewess, R.N., Lieutenant Biscoe, R. N., and seven other Englishmen.

The expedition proceeded direct to Bandawe, on the western shore of Lake Nyasa, north of Kota Kota, where a large number of carriers and native soldiers were enlisted. Dr. Moloney states that he did not find it necessary to fire a single shot during the whole of his journey. The objects of the expedition were to locate certain territory in Northern Rhodesia, living between Lake Tanganyika and the Stevenson Road on the north, Portuguese East Africa on the south, the Nyasaland protectorate on the east, and the Congo Free State on the west. The territory in question, though not explored, had been visited by Dr. Livingstone, the late Mr Joseph Thompson, and Mr. Alfred Sharpe, now Acting Commissioner in British Central Africa. It is inhabited principally by people of Zulu origin, who had have conquered the original inhabitants. Powerful chiefs rule the country, and hitherto, the inhabitants, have been distinctly unfriendly. After a stay of five months, Dr. Moloney returned in January to the shores of Lake Nyasa. He was in the protectorate during the recent Arab war.

In an interview with a repsesentetive of Reuter's Agency, Dr Moloney said:—"Although the territories to the west of Nyasa are perfectly peaceful at present, there are certain political conditions that will have to be treated from a diplomatic standpoint. The territory visited by me is divided into two parts—Northern and Southern Augoniland. Although by recent operations in Nyasaland the Arab slave traders in the protectorate have been subjugated, there are four chiefs in this adjoining territory who will have to be reckoned with in the future. These are Mpseni, Chekusi, Chewire, and Ogonomo, who have over their respective peoples a far greater hold than Zarafi or Makanjira. Three of these chiefs exercise certain powers within the protectorate itself. When I left, Major Forbes, who was administering Northern Rhodesia, had not come into contact with these men. As a result of treaties concluded by me with some of those chiefs, white men can now travel through the country without fear of molestation. With the exception of a German trader Herr Viese, who represented the Portuguese, no previous traveller has been able to remain in this country. Mr. Joseph Thompson, in visiting Mpseni had to retreat after a few hours, and Mr. Sharp only escaped with his life through Herr Viese, intercession. As a result of my negotiations, I succeeded in placing under the British flag four big chiefs. Owing to Portuguese influence Mpseni, although friendly, would not accept the British flag."

Regarding the future of the country, Dr. Moloney said:—

"It is rich in minerals and, owing to its attitude of 3,000ft. to 4,000ft., is suitable for European occupation. Tsetse fly does not exist in Northern Rhodesia, and horses may therefore be used. The agricultural possibilities are highly favourable. The natives possess cattle in considerable numbers. Corn, potatoes, and ordinary vegetables are easily grown, and the conditions are favourable for the cultivation of coffee. The development of the country has already been begun. Before I left, I established a fort in the centre of the district. The majority of my companions are still working there and beginning to develop the resources of the country."

Lieut. Cecil R. Livingstone Learmonth, R. N., writes to say:—"I think it is only fair to the men who accompanied me—namely, Mr. C. E. Bell, as geologist, and Messrs. J. Darling and Frank Tilden, as prospectors—to inform you that the route from Mwasi (Mwasi) to the west was taken by Dr. Moloney, was previously travelled by us, and that Dr. Moloney, on arriving at Chinunda's, found Mr. Darling there prepared to remain through the wet season, Mr. Tilden having come with me to Kota Kota to take back stores. I myself had previously visited the Chief Kambuire of the Wabisa tribe on the Luangwa river, where I found a letter from Mr. E. D. Darling, I believe, travelling there for the "Century Magazine." I also visited Chuaola, chief of the Wakunda on the Sandire river, from whom I obtained carriers who carried for me back to Kota Kota. This chief had never seen a white man before. I may mention that I passed Dr. Moloney on my return journey to England as he was going from Mwasi's to Chinunda's. My expedition went up on behalf of Messrs. Robert Williams and Co. and others, and received large concessions, of which I hold the certificate of registration."

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

Despatches received from Massowah state that the situation at Adigrat is more tranquil and that the fort has been supplied with medical stores. Colonel Stevani, after leaving a strong garrison in Kassala, has disposed his force in "echulon" between Kassala and Keren. Menelisent word on Tuesday that, as his preliminary proposals had not been accepted, he would keep Major Salsa as a hostage, until the letters relating to those proposals were returned. The letters were returned, and the peace negotiations are considered to be at an end.

The Russian Red Cross expedition for Abyssinia is to go to the French Red Sea port of Jibutil, as the Italian Government has refused to allow it to land at Massowah.

Thirteen nurses are returning home because it is considered that travelling from Jibutil to the interior would be too fatiguing for them.

Our Rome Correspondent pays a tribute to the brave and impartial Dei Valle, of the "Popolo Romano," who is supposed to have been killed in the battle of Adowa. He was last seen on his way to the battlefield and nothing has been heard from him since.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated on Friday in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, London, for the Italian soldiers who lost their lives in the African campaign.

THE OPERATIONS IN NYASALAND.

Reuter's correspondent, writing from Blantyre on February 24, says that on December 28, Captain F. T. Stewart crossed from Fort Maguire to Kajuru Bay on the south-west coast of Lake Nyasa. Most of the subsidiary chiefs, seen that Tambala and Mpemba were going to be dealt with effectually, tendered their allegiance and brought in their guns. Tambala's own son came in and guided the expedition to his father's town. On January 8, Lieutenant Alston joined Captain Stewart, and on the 10th, the united expedition started. It included 166 men armed with rifles, of whom 50 were Sikhs. On January 12, Tambala's Hill was reached. The position was a very strong one, but after a few rounds from the 7-pounder gun had been fired over the hill the people began to abandon the position, and the place was then taken at the double. In a skirmish five of the enemy were said to have been killed. On January 13, the expedition marched out to take a village on the top of a ridge in the direction in which Tambala was said to have fled. The paths were planted with small poisoned sticks, just visible above the ground. The guides took them out as the party advanced. One porter had the misfortune to tread on one. The village was burned, as were several others. Guides were then sent round the country inviting the headmen who had not held with Tambala to come in and make peace, the result being the practical settling down of Tambala's country. A "boma" was then built in Tambala's town and left with a small garrison, whilst the rest of the expedition attacked Chimbalanga, who, with Mpemba and Tambala, had continually raided caravans, and had quite recently robbed the mail carriers of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission.

Chimbalanga's village was taken by surprise, a few shots being fired by the villagers. Their fire was returned and a few of them were killed. The village was then destroyed, and no further resistance was offered. Mpemba hastened to make peace.

On this expedition, little fighting took place owing to the terror spread by the complete defeat that the Arabs had suffered.

Several Angoni chiefs on the south-east of Lake Chilwa, have recently been raiding villages in the Mlanje district for women slaves. One of the chief offenders was Namakita. After several times applying to him to return captured women, Mr. Stevenson, Collector of the Mlanje district, suddenly descended on his village with 60 police and captured him without any fighting. Namakita has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but will probably be released when the women are given back.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

Some interesting particulars of the progress of British Central Africa are contained in the reports addressed by the Sub-Commissioners of districts to the Commissioner, Sir H. H. Johnston. Mr. M'Master, in charge of the Blantyre district, reports that the number of huts is 7,402, making the native population 22,206. Many released slaves have settled in the district. The revenue from the hut tax, over a thousand pounds, has been collected entirely in each. Wages are steadily rising; from eight yards of calico per month paid in 1894-95 for unskilled labour, planters are now paying as much as 20 yards, or its equivalent of 5s. There appears to be no co-operation in fixing the price of labour amongst planters, and the cost of coffee cultivation has materially increased. The scarcity of food, consequent on the visitation of locusts, has put the planters to additional heavy expense in the purchase of rice, beans, and other grain from outside wherewith to feed their labour. However, the outturn of coffee from the protectorate this coming season should amount to some 220 tons, worth £19,200.

A bimetallist congress, including representatives from Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Denmark, Holland, Roumania, and Russia, assembled in Brussels, on April 26. The congress closed yesterday after forming itself (upon the motion of M. Beernaert) into a permanent committee of which the members are pledged to continue their efforts to arrive at a solution of the monetary problem through the adoption of [illegible] principle of international bimetallism.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In view of the meeting of the Cape Perliament, which is to take place on April 30, and of the opening of the Volksraad Session, fixed for May 4, writes the "Times" of April 24, it is interesting to endeavour, as far as possible, to obtain some clear indication of the lines upon which the conflicting forces of opinion in South Africa are likely to be formed.

Treating the South African question as a whole, it may briefly be assumed that it gives opportunity in its present phase for the formation of four parties. There are at the two extremes parties of which it may be fairly assumed that they are viewed with equal distrust by the large body of moderate, opinion of the country. For want of a better name, they may be described as the Anti-British Dutch party and the Anti-Dutch British party. In the one section local prejudice is inflamed and directed by the counsels of Hollanders and Germans, and in the other section, no less unfortunately, by extreme opinion from this country. Each section is willing to believe all evil of the other, and each is, perhaps, equally ready to submit the points at issue between them to the arbitrament of force.

Between these two parties stands the great body of effective South African opinion, which in its turn is again divided, though perhaps less decisively, into two constitutional Camps. The whole of this body, whatever the birth or origin of individuals, is proud to describe itself as Afrikander. Its divisions are those of Dutch Afrikander and British Afrikander. The ideal of the Dutch Afrikander party was at one time to secure South Africa for the South Africans, with republican institutions and under Dutch methods of administration. The British Afrikander party developed itself after the formation of the Dutch Afrikander party, and adopted the ideal rendered possible by experience of the liberties of self-governing British colonies, namely, South Africa for South Africans with Imperial-Colonial institution and under British methods of administration. It is especially worthy of remembrance that both parties include members of Dutch and British birth and the interests of both parties have as a matter of experience been found so often to be indentical that the tendency of later years has been to draw them into one leaving in abeyance vexed questions which had no practical significance. The question of the Dutch flag, which in the early days of the Afrikander Bond was prominent in the speeches of Dutch Afrikanders, has of late years dropped wholly into the background in the British colonies, and the practical advantages of British naval protection, implying, as it necessarily must do, solidarity with the British Empire have been more and more openly appreciated. The recent successes of the South African branches of the Navy League, and the popular colonial movement in favour of a South African contribution to the Navy, may be recalled as an indication of the development of this spirit. Even in the Republics prominent Dutchmen patriotically devoted to the prosperity and advancement of their own people have given their adhesion to a possible scheme of future federation, in which the two Republics, in return for the assurance of British naval protection and diplomatic support, would enter into a treaty of alliance so complete and binding as to differ in little else but name from the union which holds the British colonies in the Empire.

The object of the policy with which the name of Mr. Rhodes has been associated has been to minimize the differences which existed between these two Afrikander sections and to weld both bodies into one. That the policy has been to a very great extent successful may be judged from the fact that for the six years of his Premiership he received the constant support of the Afrikander party led by Mr. Hofmeyr, and was enabled by this support to give effect to the great schemes of Imperial expansion which under his direction have carried the British flag from the Orange River to Lake Tanganyika. Nor has the success of the policy of amalgamation been confined only to the Cape Colony. Another indication of the progress made by the large conception of mutual Dutch and British interests which such a policy carries with it is to be found in the formation of a liberal Boer party in the Transvaal ready to respond by conciliatory measures to conciliation, while in the Orange Free State practical harmony with Cape-Colonial views has for some time existed on all essential questions of current importance. The railway-customs union which has worked satisfactorily for some years between the colony and the Free State, is a case in point. There was a time when such an arrangement would have been impossible.

The future of South Africa would be happily assured if the success of an intelligent and loyal Afrikander policy were beyond the possibility of serious reverse. The impediments to success have at different times proceeded from one or other of the extreme sections of anti-Dutch or anti-British opinion to which allusion has been already made, and it is unfortunately inevitable that action of an exaggerated kind from one of the extreme parties entails corresponding action from the other. A few years ago the leaders and advocates of the British Afrikander policy were putting out all their strength and risking their popularity in this country in the endeavour to restrain the anti-Dutch movement of the extreme British party. They were successful, and a liberal Afrikander policy was accepted in well-informed British circles. Since then the opposite extreme has had its turn, and, while the British policy under the inspiration of Mr. Rhodes has been one of continuous conciliation, the anti-British party in the Transvaal has created a condition of affairs which has had for a direct result the deplorable events of the last few months. Party gratitude is perhaps in all countries little more than a political expression, but the policy which prompts party action is an abiding reality, and Mr. Rhodes, who, with the support of the Afrikander party, took so active a part in repressing the tendencies of the ultra-British party a few years ago, has a right to look for the support of the same body now in making an equally determined stand against the impossible attitude assumed by the ultra-Dutch party. The danger which besets the British Afrikander party at this moment in South Africa is, on the one hand, that it should be driven by the extremities of anti-British maladministration in the Transvaal to throw itself altogether into the arms of the ultra-British party, in renouncing the policy of conciliation, and to separate from its Dutch adherents; on the other, that it should allow itself to forget what is due to the position of British subjects in South Africa and should become altogether swamped in the Dutch section of the Afrikander party. Either of these contingencies would be greatly to be deplored, for either must have the same result of precipitating racial war.

It may be asserted with the utmost confidence that the last thing which the Imperial Government desires is to be forced to resort to war. Mr. Chamberlain's actions have clearly shown that he is no less desirous of settling the present difficulty by peaceful means than he is opposed to a policy of drift which must inevitably result in further anarchy and disturbance at some future period. That being the attitude of what is known in South Africa as the "Imperial factor," a great opportunity is opened to the Afrikander party. Unanimous action is too much to ask but, if the majority of intelligent Dutch opinion will rally to its old leaders and will frankly unite with the Imperial Government in making a firm demand for reforms if a reasonable nature in the Transvaal, it may be enough to turn the tide and to carry the present crisis successfully to a peaceful solution. It is well known that a great deal of sympathy existed among Afrikanders at the Cape for the grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. There was also considerable antagonism between the advanced Dutch party of the Cape and the Boer-Hollander combination which is at present dominant at Pretoria. It is also well known that his feeling in the British colonies is shared by an important section of Dutch opinion in the Transvaal itself and might count upon local support by the party of progressive Boers. The important question in view of the approaching sessions of the Cape Parliament of the Transvaal Road, is whether the Afrikander party in the colony and the progressive party in the Republic are prepared to take any steps to assert their political influence in the right direction. At the Cape there are satisfactory signs that the Afrikander party has rallied from the first confusion into which it was thrown by recent events, and that it realizes the very important part which it may soon be called upon to play. The extreme section has, of course, forsworn its allegiance to the police of Mr. Rhodes; but, notwithstanding the condemnatory nature of the resolution passed at the Bond Congress a few weeks ago, it is interesting to note that the principal speakers on that occasion were only ultra-Dutchmen of the type of Mr. Malan and Mr. Du Toit, who refused to contemplate the possibility of racial union Hardly any other Bond-men spoke in an antagonistic sense. Several Parliamentary members of the Bond and other Dutch members of both Houses are reported as having addressed their Dutch constituencies in defence of Mr. Rhodes, and the Western Province as said to be, with one or two exceptions, solidly in his favour. The Dutch Reformed Church also gives him its support, and private letters from Dutch and English correspondents express the opinion that the loosening of the tie between his party and the Bond will gain him a good deal of independent Afrikander support. It is estimated that his position in the Cape Parliament with the Afrikander members is scarcely weakened, and that in the colony, if he will devote himself to the task of leadership, he will before long have the solid support of the Dutch party. Already it is stated that his Dutch following is quite as strongly in his favour as the English. And it is worthy of remark that in the speech of Mr. Bellingan the redress of the grievances of the Uitlanders was put forward as a necessary step towards the union of the races of which Mr. Bellingan proclaimed himself an advocate. In the course of his speech this member of the [illegible] services rendered and so far as to say proved, and if it were would not undo all South Africa. but follow up these to really the progressive Dutch elements of South Africa in support of the demand for reasonable, reforms, the crises in the Transvaal may yet be brought on an end in the very best way for the cause of South African unity and progress.

THE SUDAN EXPEDITION.

FIGHTING NEAR SUAKIN.

A Suakin force under Colonel Lloyd, consisting of 1,000 natives, left Suakin on the 15th for the Horasab Hills to support the friendly Arabs. They bivouacked at noon at the Teroi Wells, and a cavalry squadron under Captain Fenwick left to reconnoitre. Three miles out it was attacked in the bush by 200 Dervish horsemen, supported by infantry. Some of our men were entangled in the bush and speared. The squadron took up a position on the top of a small hill and kept the Dervishes at bay all night, repelling four attacks, killing 30 of the enemy, and wounding many others. The reconnoitring party lost 12 killed, three wounded, and four missing. In the morning, the Dervishes drew off.

Two hundred and fifty men of the 10th Sudanese Battalion, under Major Sidney, while moving from Tokar to co-operate with Colonel Lloyd, were attacked in the Khor Wintri by Dervishes, who were holding the watering-place. The Dervish force, 200 horsemen and 1,000 footmen, was beaten off with considerable loss.

Two volunteers from the mounted police, sent by Colonel Lloyd to discover the whereabouts of Captain Fenwick and the Tokar force, were killed by the Dervishes.

The two Egyptian forces concentrated at the watering-place in the Khor Wintri on the 6th. The Dervish forces retired to their position on the top of the Horasab Hills.

During these operations, the friendly Arabs held quite aloof, all being in great dread of Osman Digna; but on the return of the column to Suakin, the whole population turned out to meet the troops. The streets were decorated with bunting and there was much rejoicing.

It is now reported that Osman Digna's force is in a state of demoralization consequent on its reverse at Khor Wintri, when its loss in men and horses was very heavy.

A messenger who has returned to Suakin from Berber states that Omdurman is in a state of great unrest. A quarrel lately broke out in the Khalifa's bodyguard, and in the fighting 500 men were killed.

Reports received at Wady Halfa show that the population of Dongola are ready to welcome the expedition as a deliverance from the Khalifa.

A London firm has contracted with the Egyptian Government to supply the rails and material for a railway from Akasheh to Abu Fatmeh, 112 miles further south and less than 40 miles from Dongola.

The presence of at least 5,000 British troops in the Sudan will be needed in all probability in the autumn, and it seems likely that an officer with previous knowledge of desert war will be required when the season for active operations arrives. At Cairo it is generally stated that Sir Redvers Buller will arrive towards the middle of August.

The native Legislative Council held their fortnightly meeting last Thursday, and discussed the question of the half million for the Dongola expedition. They decided that their opinion should have been asked before the money was voted by the Caisse de la Dette." "Times" (April 4).

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

The Senate reassembled, on April 21, after the Easter recess.—M. Demole brought forward a resolution postponing the vote on the Madagascar credits until a Cabinet shall have been formed enjoying the confidence of both Chambers. He said the Senate was ready to vote the credits, but only when it was met by a Ministry which respected the Constitution. It could not grant them to a Government which did not conform to the Constitution.—M. Bourgeois contended it was not for the Senate to judge whether the Government had or had not correctly interpreted the Constitution; that question could only be decided by Parliament as a whole.—After a lively debate, M. Demole's resolution was carried by 171 to 90 votes.—The Senate then adjourned till April 27.—The Ministers afterwards deliberated in Council, and a semi-official note was issued stating that after the decision of the Senate the Government had decided that it could no longer guarantee the direction of affairs, but that it ought not to tender its resignation in the absence of the Chamber, which was accordingly summoned to meet on April 23.

The French Cabinet resigned office on April 23. When the Ministers presented themselves in the Chamber, M. Bourgeois read a long declaration, in which, after referring to the repeated votes of confidence accorded to the Ministry by the Chamber, he said the Senate had refused to vote the Madagascar credits until another Cabinet should be in office. It was thus impossible for the Minister to insure legally the working of the military services indispensable for the defence of French rights and interests in Madagascar. In these circumstances, they had resolved to yield to another Ministry the direction of affairs. But they had not felt at liberty to do this before assuring the Chamber that they had not abandoned the decision that it is to the Chamber, directly issuing from universal suffrage, that belong the initiative and general direction of politics. The declaration closed with a reference to the endeavours of the Ministry during the last five months, to restore to French democracy its natural direction. The Ministers then withdrew from the House. Subsequently, amidst a scene of great excitement, the Chamber carried by large majorities the two clauses of the resolution submitted by M. Ricard, declaring that the Chamber affirms once more the preponderance of the elect of universal suffrage and its resolve to continue a policy of democratic reforms. A large number of deputies withdrew before the final vote, and others abstained; but the resolution was carried by 285 votes, there being none in the negative. The 258 deputies voting did not constitute a quorum, but the President ruled that in the circumstances the vote was valid.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

The first number of the "Mechveret," published in Paris since the suppression of the Turkish portion of the newspaper, appeared, on April 17, with a dignified note by the editor, from which the "Times" correspondent quotes the following passage, referring to the strange action taken against him last week:—

We are once again under obligations to the French Government for having heeded the urgent request of the Government of the Sultan to suppress the "Mechveret outright, and to expel not less summarily our editor. France has always undertaken to defend the weak and the oppressed, to propagate generous and liberal ideas, to combat tyranny, to follow the dictates of humanity, to strive after equality and religious independence. She could not be wanting on this occasion to

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON SOUTH AFRICA.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking on April 22 at a dinner given in his honour at the Constitutional Club (Lord Kintore presiding), said the present Government had two undoubted advantages—they had behind them a majority so large that it was not necessary for them to truckle to any fad or faction, and they were absolutely agreed on all the main questions of home and foreign policy. They had only yet had some ten days in which to bring forward their legislative proposals, but during that short time they had established the supremacy of the Navy, had introduced their proposals to give what relief was possible to agriculture, and had shown themselves desirous to save the Voluntary schools from extinction. In regard to foreign affairs (continued Mr. Chamberlain), "I believe the country, and I am sure his colleagues, rejoice that Lord Salisbury's firm hand—(cheers)—is at the helm, and we believe that he will successfully pilot the ship of State through the stormy seas and narrow channels of international politics. (Cheers.) We might have expected, we had a right to expect, that the reserve and the moderation which we showed when we were in Opposition in regard to foreign affairs would be imitated now by our opponents; but we have been disappointed, because we find that Lord Rosebery, himself a Foreign Minister, whose whole policy, whether in Siam, or in Armenia, or in Africa, was one long record of unbroken failure—(hear, hear)—we find that he never loses a chance of sneering at the efforts of his successor to preserve the peace of Europe and to maintain the honour and interests of this country. (Cheers.) He dare not challenge a comparison in Parliament, he dare not take a vote, but "willing to wound although afraid to strike," he has done much to discredit that principle of continuity in our foreign policy to which he himself was always appealing to shield himself from criticism and from controversy." (Cheers.) Dealing with Colonial affairs, Mr. Chamberlain said: I am very glad to say that in my own department, at any rate, I can make no similar complaints, and I gladly recognize the support and the assistance which I have received from opponents as well as from friends in the very difficult situation which I have had to deal with. I think you will perhaps expect that I should say something about that matter. You will, however, understand that anything like an exhaustive discussion of it is impossible at the present time. But the policy of her Majesty's Government is a policy about which I venture to say there is no obscurity, and the objects we seek are open to all the world. I think I can make that clear to you in a few sentences. There are two governing factors in the question of South Africa; the first is that Great Britain is, has been, and must continue to be—(loud cheers)—the paramount Power in these regions. (Cheers.) Our interests are superior to those of every one else, and I believe I speak the opinion of the nation when I say that, at all risks and at all costs—(cheers)—we will resist any foreign interference. (Loud and prolonged cheers, many of the guests rising and waving their handkerchiefs.) That is the first condition. But the second condition arises out of the peculiar situation of our own possessions in South Africa.

In South Africa two races—the English and the Dutch—have to live together. At the present time—and probably for many years to come—the Dutch are in a majority, and it is therefore the duty of every statesman, of every well-wisher of South Africa, to do all in his power to maintain workable relations between these two races. (Cheers.) In our own Cape Colony the Dutch also are in a majority. There are tens of thousands of Dutchmen in the Cape Colony who are just as loyal to the Throne and the British connection, as, let me say, our French-Canadian subjects in the Dominion of Canada. But, at the same time these Dutch fellow-subjects of ours very naturally feel that they are of the same blood as the Dutchmen in the two neighbouring Republics, and they sympathise, with their compatriots when ever they think that they are subject, or are likely to be subject, to any injustice or to the arbitrary exercise of force. Now, then gentlemen, these are the two propositions which I hope will be universally accepted—that we are and will remain the paramount Power—(hear hear)—and that at the same time we will use every exertion, exhaust every means, to secure a good feeling between the Dutch and the English. (Cheers.) Let us apply these conditions to the situation in the Transvaal. What are the facts? The South African Republic, at the present time, stands alone among civilized nations in refusing to the majority of its population, the majority to which it owes all its prosperity, the commonest rights of citizenship, and because it refuses those rights this majority is subject to injustice and to abuse. The administration is defective and corrupt. (Hear, hear.) The preservation of order, the administration of the police, all the departments of State are subject to just criticism. These are real grievances; they are admitted as such by everybody who has impartially considered the subject. Well, I say the contemptuous rejection of the reasonable claims of this majority has been the cause of difficulties in the past, and that, if it is persisted in, it must of necessity be the cause of further difficulties in the future. Now, as the paramount Power, we cannot be indifferent to a state of things which involves injustice to our own subjects, and which involves danger to the peace of South Africa; and as Dutch Government ourselves as well as an English Government, it ought to be our object, in endeavouring to secure the redress of these grievances, to carry with us our own Dutch fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) Up to a recent date—until recent events—the sympathy of the Dutch population at the Cape, in the Orange Free State, and even of progressive Dutchmen in the South African Republic itself—the sympathy of all these with the Imperial Government and with the Uitlanders in endeavouring to secure the redress of grievances. (Hear, hear.) There has been a revulsion of feeling since from causes which are well known, but I do not despair—in fact, I have a confident hope—that we shall be able, in the course of no lengthened time, to restore the situation as it was before the invasion of the Transvaal, to have at our backs the sympathy and support of the majority of the Dutch population in Africa, and if we have that, the opinion—the united opinion—which that will constitute, will be an opinion which no power in Africa can resist. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, that is the policy—the South African policy—of Her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) It requires, believe me, the exhibition of patience as well as of firmness. (Hear, hear.) There are some of our friends in the Press, and some hot-headed and enthusiastic persons even in the House of Commons, who seem to imagine that a state of things which is the result of long years of past administration can be set right in a few days or a few weeks. I do not believe that even a heaven-born Minister could secure such a result. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") We have to look beyond the immediate present. We have to look not to a temporary success, but to the future of South Africa as a whole, and, convinced as I am that the happiness and the well-being of all the people of South Africa depend on the removal of the race prejudices which have hitherto existed, I am determined, so long as I have the honour to hold my present position, to exhaust all the forces of persuasion, argument, and negotiation in order to bring about the object which, I firmly believe, is as desirable in the interests of the South African Republic itself as it is important to the peace and welfare of the whole of South Africa. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, before sitting down I should like to say a word or two about another matter which naturally occupies public attention and has caused a great deal of public anxiety—I refer to the rising in Matabeleland of the native tribes in that country. Of course, it is a matter which is entirely distinct and which must be kept entirely separate from the Transvaal. Her Majesty's Government are alive to the serious character of this insurrection, and they are taking and they have taken, every step which local experience, local authority, local knowledge can suggest for the purpose of repressing this revolt. But at the same time we believe that the repression of a rebellion of this kind is a matter mainly and in the first instance for local resources. We do not intend, therefore, unless some quite unexpected emergency should arise, to send large detachments of the British Army to South Africa in order to put down a Matabeleland rising. Experience shows that the British Army is not by its organisation, by its system, by its economical arrangements, the best suited for work of this kind, and we hold that it is altogether inconsistent with the principles upon which the British Empire has been created and maintained to employ the British Army for such a purpose. What is the history of the British Empire? Upon my word, sometimes I think that there must be a degradation of the British character when I find people shrieking out almost in hysterics because a rising has taken place in some distant part of our dominion. Our Empire was created by the enterprise and resource of pioneers, who trusted to their own strong arms and brave hearts, and never thought of calling for a corps d'armee every time they were threatened with danger from the savages into whose regions they had penetrated. And, bear in mind, it is not our fellow-subjects who are in danger who are making this claim; it is made for them by friends who show fears to which they are strangers, and who, I think, very badly represent their feelings and their interests. There is no part of the world in which this feeling of self-reliance is stronger than it is in our South African dominions, and while our fellow-subjects expect, and rightly expect, that we shall defend them against any foreign foe or against any civilized attack, I think they will resent the imputation that they are unable to take care of themselves in the presence of a native rising. (Cheers.) The only difficulties are the difficulties of transport and of distance.

The letters which I receive cause me to believe that there are people who think that troops can be sent to Matabeleland as quickly as we send a telegraphic message. They do not know, apparently, that it takes probably two months to go from Cape Town to Buluwayo—I do not mean by the mail and by day and night relays, but two months for an organised military force. I believe, however, at the present moment that our brave fellow-subjects in Buluwayo are holding their own, and will hold their own, and in the meantime there are thousands of brave men in South Africa who are ready and willing to go to their assistance as fast as transport can be provided for them. (Cheers.) Meanwhile, all I ask from you and from the country at large is that we shall show that calmness, that reserve, in the presence of difficulties and even of dangers, which are necessary elements in a world-wide dominion such as ours, and that we shall show these qualities, which are evidence of conscious strength, and which, I believe, we rightly consider as the best characteristics of the British race. (Prolonged applause.)

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 21.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut D Parker is seconded for special extra-regimental employment.

15th Hussars—Capt W E Peyton is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

21st Hussars—The consideration to the establishment of Capt H C Hicks, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Feb. 18 1896, is post-dated to Feb. 9, 1893.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Col and Brevet Col A W Baird, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Colonel, is placed on half-pay; Capt H M Jackson to be Major, in succession to Brevet Col A W Baird; Lieut J M Burn to be Captain, vice H M Jackson.

Coast Battalion—Lieut J Pring is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Sergt-Major Mechanist J Ruse to be Lieutenant, vice J Pring.

Regimental District—Col J E Whitting on completion of his period of service in command of the 37th Regimental District (the Hampshire Regt), is placed on half-pay; Col F Cochran, from the 88th Regimental District (the Connaught Rangers), to be Colonel to command the 37th Regimental District (the Hampshire Regt) vice Col J E Whittings; Brevet Col A S Woods, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 88th Regimental District (the Connaught Rangers), vice Col F Cochran.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Capt O'B Z Darrah is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Lieut E G T Bainbridge is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

King's Own (Royal Lancast. Regt)—Lieut F M Carleton is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Bedfordshire Regt—Capt H T Godden is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut G F Garsett is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Cheshire Regt—Lieut Col R C Hare, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major W F Curteis to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice R C Hare.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Sec Lieut A R Mecham resigns his commission.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt).—Capt R Marshal is seconded for service on the Staff.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Major C G Moulton-Barrett is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Essex Regt—Capt F G Aniey is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Manchester Regt—Lieut A W Marden to be Adjutant, vice Capt H C E Westropp, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Lieut A R Hoskins is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Staff—Major-Gen C Tucker, C B to be Major-General on the Staff to command a First Class District in India, vice Major-Gen J N Cresiock, deceased; Col A Hall, from a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, to be a Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications at Head-quarters, vice Col W Salmond, C B, appointed Deputy Adjutant-General for Royal Engineers at Head-quarters; Capt E W P White, the Welsh Regt, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major T E Compton, the Northamptonshire Regt, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Memoranda—Major-Gen the Hon W S Hood retires on retired pay. Surg-Major-Gen W Rice, M D, C S I, Bengal Retired List, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, vice Inspector-Gen Sir W Mackenzie, K C B, C S I Retired List, deceased; Col Sir St Vincent A Hammick, Bart, Assistant Adjutant-General, Egypt, is placed on retired pay; Col P C Ruxton, half-pay, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col and Col J P Jervois, half-pay, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col C H Scott is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, as Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal.

Indian Staff Corps—Col T Higginson, C B, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Reserve of Officers—Capt C Dickson, Major and Hon Lieut-Colonel, late the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt) resigns his commission; Lieut F H Green, 1st London Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant. The following officers to be Second Lieutenants:—Sec Lieuts E G S Cooke and F H Whittow, 1st London Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—A W E Prothero, to Intrepid (April 29); C Johnstone, to the Vivid additional, for command of R N Barracks and as Flag Captain, (May 1); E Rooke, to Benbow (May 7.

Commanders—The Hon A E Bethell, to Blanche, in command (May 5); G H C M'Arthur, to Medea, in command (May 15); A C Waymouth, to Centurion, A W Ewarth, to Grafton (April 10); G M B oke to Alexandra, additional, for coastguard division at Pentance (May 14).

Lieutenant—R A Wills, to Pylades (April 17); C C Fowler to Repulse; S A Tickley, and R Huddles one, to Garfton; H D G Foord, to Rupert (April 18); R e H H Mahon, to Camperdown; S F S Roteh, to Reserve (April 21); E Watson, as first lieutenant, F C Carvill (N), and T E Crease, to Blanche; J F E Green, to St Vincent (May 5); E S Carey, to Victory, additional, to Duke of Wellington, undated; R W E Wemyss (G), as first lieutenant G R Mansell (N), S G Duglas, and F M Rucker, to Turbulent; J R F Hopkinson, to Magnificent (April 28); G Duncan, R N R, to Magnificent (April 29); M T Parker, A C H Pearson, F C H Allenby, A J H Walker, A R Rady, W S Lambart, W C Matthews, A H Lawrence, to Excellent, as 2nd Lieut, for short course of gunnery (May 2); A C Buck, W Hocking, R N R, to efiance, for short torpedo course; T S Thompson, to Vernon, for short torpedo course; G H Stoart (), R N R, to Vernon, for short course of gunnery and torpedo; R M Marden, O L Beck, P A H Underwood, R F Nash, E E C Roberts, to Cambridge, for short course of gunnery and torpedo (May 2).

Sub-Lieutenants—S R G Richards, to Vivid, additional, for Lent; A J Wright, to Invincible, additional, for undated (April 1); D Campbell, to Blanche (May 5); H M I Edwards to Intrepid; and S L Wills to Royal Oak, additional, for Shark (April 2); S M Dey, R N R, to Cambridge, for short course of gunnery (May 2).

Midshipmen—N H Carter, to Boscawen, additional, for Wanderer (April 17); H J Tweedie, J H F Carey, A J Mackenzie-Grieve, and W P Koe, to active L L H Wilian, C H Pilgrim, H K Kilson, and F H Hall, to Calypso; R L Way, G Hopwood, A V Courage, and H C Alcock to Champion; C L Brendon and J H Woodbridge, to Volage (April 20); H F Tweedie, to Victory (Feb 21); A M Yeats-Brown, to Royal Sovereign; H S Currey, to Resolution; E Secretan, to revenge April 23).

Chief Engineers—G. Ramsey, to Blanche (May 5); E J Austen, to Intrepid (April 29).

Engineers—H K Batchelor, to Maggie, additional, and for recommission; R Bryan, to Wildfire, additional, for Sans Pareil (April 17); W J Duffel, to Repulse (May 5); C V Bardonette, to Grafton; H J Meiklejohn, to Pembroke, supernumerary; W H S Moysey, to Vivid, additional for Ferret; G W Bolt, to Rattler; and J G Laverack, to Tweedside, additional, for Snapper (April 21); C R Hall, to Vernon, additional; H S C Baldwin, to Active R W Martell, to Intrepid (April 28).

Assistant Engineers—A F White, to Blanche (May 5); W M Wharman, to Grafton; R G Hefford, to Marsey (April 29); R A R Meiklem, probationary to Grafton (April 21; P B Richards, temporary to Royal Sovereign (April 21); G H Scollard, probationary, to Intrepid (April 29).

Chaplains—G L Blake, B A, to Naval Prison, Lewes; H H Mitchell, to Benbow (April 16); C W C Inglis, to Collingwood (April 14).

Gunners—J Swanson, to Vivid, additional, for Raleigh; A R R Lloyd, to Vivid, additional, for Gorgon; T Willard, to Victory, additional, for Prince George; F Story (a) to Magpie.

Boatswains—G Springall, to Pembroke (N), additional, for Slaney (Nov 2, 1895); G Hogg, to Victory, additional, for Prince George; I Litton, to Vivid.

Carpenter—J Bounsell, to Vivid, additional, for Inconstant (May 29).

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agents Civil Practitioners—S Killen, at Carrick Fergus; and J H M'Auley, at Ringsend (April 20); M A Lyden, at Costello Bay and Spiddle (April 29).

Admiralty, April 14, 1896—Rev C W Chamberlayne Ingles, M A, has been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet (April 9).

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt L T Peace to be Major, vice Crooke, retired (April 10).

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut E G James to be Lieutenant (Dec 17, 1895).

April, 15, 1896—Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut H Bowyer to be Lieutenant (April 13).

April 18—Sub-Lieut A G Warren has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet; Acting Sub-Lieut A G Wright has been confirmed as a Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet. The following Staff Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet: W C Flocham, J J Walker, G Parsons, and J S Sanders.

April 20—Sub-Lieut R F H H Mahon has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet. The following Chief Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—E G P Moffatt and R S G Norgate.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN DIVORCE.

In the case of "Berkley v. Berkley and Hawkes," heard on April 16, the petition was that of Mr. James Eustace Berkley, an engineer on the Nizam's State Railway, who sought a divorce by reason of the adultery of his wife with the co-respondent, Capt. G. W. S. Hawkes, against whom damages were claimed.

Mr. Barnard, who appeared for the petitioner, said the marriage took place on April 17, 1884, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay. Mr. and Mrs. Berkley afterwards lived at Secunderabad, where they made the acquaintance of Capt. Hawkes, an officer in Her Majesty's Army, whose regiment was then quartered there. He became a friend of the petitioner, and visited the house on numerous occasions. In June, 1894 the respondent came to this country to visit her mother. The co-respondent had leave of absence, and came home in the same steamer. In one of her letters to her husband she mentioned that she had seen the co-respondent, and had been out fishing with him in his yacht. Later on she again wrote, admitting that she had been unfaithful.—The jury found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £1500, as agreed upon.—Mr. Justice Barnes granted a decree nisi, with costs, and ordered that the damages should not be enforced by the petitioner if the co-respondent married the respondent within six months of the decree being made absolute.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 3, Harrington Road London England.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES" not delay a moment in using Scuttb's Agua Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Langbank, 2,966 tons, Captain W J Ront, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Indrapura, 2,510 tons, Captain H Harrison sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Arthur Head, 1,883 tons, Captain G W Lenard, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Roma, 1,742 tons, Captain S Warrington, sailed on saturday for Calcutta, &c., with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,933 tons, Captain H Freriehs sailed on Saturday last for Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, and Natal, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 702 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs E Gibbons Mr Edward C Chisholm, Mr J J Spencer, Mr C Hewett, Mr Hajee Abdoola and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (3rd April) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mrs Burton, Mr E C Chisholm as cabin and 16 deck passengers.

THE s s Ras Rowa, 1,830 tons, Captain John Deason, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Middlesbrough (18th March) via London and Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Wilson Line s s Congo, 1,801 tons, Captain F W Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Middlesbrough (22nd March) via Hull and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Waller, Lieut Shearme, Mr Andrews, and Mr Cowasjee. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Kiene, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar via Lamoo and Mombassa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Brenner, Mr and Mrs de Oliveira and three children. Mrs Leopold Sage, Mrs Gallagher Mr Garcez, Mrs Feguerdo and child, Mr Fuchs, 25 natives and 255 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, 7th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Steele and child, Miss Steele, Mr and Mrs Fitz Maurice two children, infant and maid, Mr Pratt, Mr E M Prati, Mr D E Wacha, Mr Motiram Sadnani, Mr Chandarwarkar, Mr J Bhum, Mr Narain Hari Margay, Mr Mohomedally Esmaljee, and 3 others, Mr Caderbhoy and 3 others and 290 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s s. Peshawur, Commader F. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, (18th April) via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai.—Mr M M Abdool Hussein, from Hongkong.—Mr. A. D. Vanice. From Singapore.—Mrs. Fatmabee, Mrs. G. A. Khumry and infant,—Mrs. Shaikally and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Abdoolhoosen, and infant, Mr. A. Kader and Mr. J. Frazer. From Colombo.—Mrs. Almon Salawai and child, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. S. Cooke, Mr. R. D. Pringle, Major and Mrs. Jones and child, Capt. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Beamon, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. W. Mijabhoy, Mr. L. Billimoria, Mr. H. C. Hyder. From Albany.—Mr. J. M. Shields. From Calcutta.—Mr. Moncrift. From different Ports.—27 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"INDIA—WEST COST.

Information has been received through the acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 27th ultimo, that the buoys on the Coast between Alibag and Vengurla will be removed from their positions after the 15th of May 1896 for the south-west monsoon. The exact dates of their removal will be notified hereafter."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macrae	1664	Hill			F M & Co
B	Conco	1821	Jones	Hull		F M & Co
D	Ramillies	1901	Richards	Genoa	18-5	J Mackintosh
F	Ras Rowa					W & A Graham
K	Ednard	3228	Trotter	London	12-5	K Nixon & Co
L	Assyria	970	Acheson	No fixed		M Mackenzie
M	Ileafee	373	Ally	E C Africa		Nasser bin Ahmed
N	Arab	2674	Nest	Genoa		K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mehanadi	547	Adam	Bho nuggur	9-	Shepherd & Co
Satrunjee	547	Ahmed	Karachi	9-5	Do
Brahmani	521	Budroo	Mangalore	11-9	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Kt Bachelor	4090	Thomas	Hamburg		K Nixon
2	Nubia	3551	Knox	Liverpool	19-5	W & A Graham
3	La Serena	1446	Jones	Madras		K Nixon
4	Strasbord	2399	Holtrop	Amsterdam	25-5	W & A Graham
5	Sheik	2-24	Newry	Antwerp	15-5	K Nixon
6	Kaiser-i-Hind	2385	Daniel	China	1-5	P & O S N Co
7	Johanasbergh	2818	Wyse	Amsterdam	11-5	K N & Co
9	Ness	1962	Mathia, Tri se	Hull	13-5	Muckjee B L Way
10	Mogul	2354	Wright	Hull	16-5	M M & Co
12	Werneth Hall	2697	Conby	N F		E Bates & Co
16	Gloamin	2248	Learman	Liverpool	12-5	W & A Graham

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Alphee	1961		Messageries Maritimes

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ballat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m, 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·5s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Ellora (s)	Gray	Calcutta, April 3.
	Ras Rowa (s)	Deason	Middlesbrough.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, May 7.
	Terra (s)	Peterson	Akyab, April 28.
10	Port Elliot (s)	Partrige	Newcastle, April 11.
	Carthage (s)	DeHorne	London, April 16.
	Poshawur (s)	Cole	Shanghai, April 18.
	Bencroy (s)		New York.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Nawab (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi, &c.
	Landaura (s)	Britten	Calcutta, &c.
	Sutlej (s)	Symons	Aden.
	Roma (s)	Warrington	Calcutta, &c.
	Indrapura (s)	Harrison	Hamburg.
	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Delagoa Bay, &c.
	Safari (s)	Kiene	Zanzibar, &c.
	Stolzenfels (s)	Frerichs	Bremen, &c.
10	Langbank (s)	Rent	Liverpool.
	Arthur Head (s)	Lennard	Kobe.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Ellora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Congo, for Hull, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Oriental s, 2085, Moule.
Indiani s, 2228, Trotter.
Gloamin s, 2248, Learmouth.
Hadon Hall s, 2780, Jones.
Nubia s, 2819, Knox.
Landshark s, 2966, Hout.
Agra s, 4897, Fraser.
Sheikh s, 2828, Newe.
Mogul s, 2354, Wright.
Kt Companion s, 2-93, Williams.
Johannesburg s, 2-99, Wyse.
Stratford s, 2594, McIntyre.
Indrapura s, 2510, Harrison.
Kt Bachelor s, 4082, Thomas.
Stolzenfels s, 1930, Frerichs.
Ramillies s, 1904, Richard.
Arab s, 2723, Nash.
Idar s, 2 35, Jennings.
News s, 1963, Mathias.
Sidra s, 2331, Humphries.
H daspes s, 1912, Dowell.
Kaisar-i-Hind s, 2386, Daniel.
Robilla s, 2246, Harcham.
Arabia Head s, 1891, Lennard.
Safari s, 993, Kiene.
Alphee s, 996, Etienne.
LaSerena s, 1447, Jones.
Clan Macrae s, 1664, Hill.
Eupleotella s, 2507, Morris.
Lindi-farne (ship), 1698, Morris
Kardisian s, 1429, Whitlock.
Stanley Hall s, 2630, Buck.
Morvea s, 2366, Ellis.
Werneth Hall s, 2 80, Candy.
Don of Airlie s, 2275, Sugar.
Taurus s, 1 67, Wolf.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Brisk, Rich.
H. M. S. Cossack, Fisher.
H. M. S. Redbreast, Stewart.
H. M. S. Sphinx, Baker.
H. M. S. Plassey, Taylor.
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.
R. I. M. S. Lawrence Piffard.
R I M S Elphinstone, McArthur.
R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, Barwick.
R. I. M. S. Investigator, Oldham.
R. I. M. S. Nancowry Beauchamp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May			
5	Goloonda s	Burkitt	London, April 3.
	Pundua s	Nailes	Singapore, April 22.
	Main sp	Robinson	Liverpool, Feb 1.
7	Scotia s	Hamilton	Liverpool, March 29.
	Arragon Apcar s	Hansen	Hongkong, April 18.

DEPARTURES.

May 6.—Barque Lanarkshire.
May 7.—Steamer Sulsang.

BARON VON HAMMERSTEIN, former editor of the *Kreuzzeitung*, and leader of the German Conservatives, was put on his trial at Berlin, on April 22, on charges of forgery and embezzlement, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude, a fine of 1,500 marks, and five years' deprivation of civil rights.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—134 cwts coir yarn, J Laljee; 21 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 252 cwts coir yarn, Lucimidas Nur-ey. Gloamin s—5 0 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 97 bales wool, E Jee Soni; 70 bales wool, Canjee Khetow; 7 2 0 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indrani s—61 cwts deer horns, V Ganejee; 320 cwts gum, Veljee Pursee; 75 cwts gum, S Sonderjee; 315 cwts gum, Kurumully Shurriff and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mogul s—800 cwts linseed cakes, Macbeth Brothers and Co.
Congo s—22,509 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 2,511 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Congo s—2,00; cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sheikh s—165 bales cotton, E Sqinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Indrani s—205 cwts gum, Eugene Meirle; 2,9 0 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 3.0 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Bachelor s—1,000 cwts bone meal, Craft Mody and Co; 2,000 cwts bone meal, Richard Cutte; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Indrapura s—8 2 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar s—16,680 cwts wheat, 1,05 cwts mowseed, 2, 69 cwts rapeseed, 13,9.6 cwts teels sd 4,720 cwts linseed, and 7,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 501 cwt rapeseed, 6,01 cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts gingel yeed and 6,001 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khafraz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arab s—4,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ness s—239 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 57 packages guns and curiosities, William Watson and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Johannesburg s—1,00 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Strathord's—4,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Nubia s—124 casks skins, Martin Carson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—398 bales cotton, Talati and Sons 70 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 3.0 bales twist, R S Woonwala and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind—100 bales twist, P F Talati.
Arthur Head s—45 cwts clove, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—320 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Arthur Head s—840 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macrae s—15 bales writing paper, Abdool Hoosen Hyderally.
Werneth Hall s—100 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 5 cases plate glass, Belgar and Katz; 15 cases polished plate glass, Abdool Hoosein Curimbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Maggie Macnair s—8 cases medicine, M Manjee and Co.
Oriental s—9 cases tobacco, Hajee M Hasanun.
Mazagon s—20 cases ham, cheese and bacon, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy; 25 bales paper, B Sazbi and Co; 25 cases champagne, 83 packages port wine, and 2 cases brandy, Phipson and Co; 2 cases brandy, E M Homedally and Co; 3 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 5 cases cheese, ham and bacon, Bomanjee M Panthaky; 33 packages biscuits and soap, Budrooain Nuzerally.
Mogul s—5 cases tobacco, D Ratansee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—6 cases plate glass, T Heeachand; 211 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co.
Stolzenfels s—125 cases earthenware, E M Tannawalia; 415 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 190 cases window glass, T Ebramjee; 11 cases writing paper, M Esajee; 350 cases candles, H Abdool Hoosein; 35 packages paper, M A M, Shurreffally; 421 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy; 101 cases candles, B Nuzerally.

FROM GIBARATTE.

Mazagon s—5 cases brandy, Croft Mody and Co; 45 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 38 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Stolzenfels s—95 cases beer, Glade and Co; 80 cases beer Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Mazagon s—31 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Benares s—32 cases plate glass, K Sullemanjee; 4 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Swing, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R Fus, on leave, from Mhow.
Smith, Surg-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Bijapur.
Cunningham, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Cheyne, Lt, Bengal, 8th B C, on leave, from Allahabad.
Driffield, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Dinapore.
Wrottesley, Capt, Punjab, 4th Dra Guards, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Pritchard, Lt-Col, Ms, 7th M I, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 9.

Phillips, Lt, Bengal, R A, on medical certificate, to England.
Cunningham, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, on leave, to England.
Driffield, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Cheyne, Lt, Bengal, 8th B C, on leave, to England.
Dalzell, Major, Bengal, retired, L I, on duty, to England.
Wrottesley, Capt, Punjab, 4th Dra Guards, on leave,